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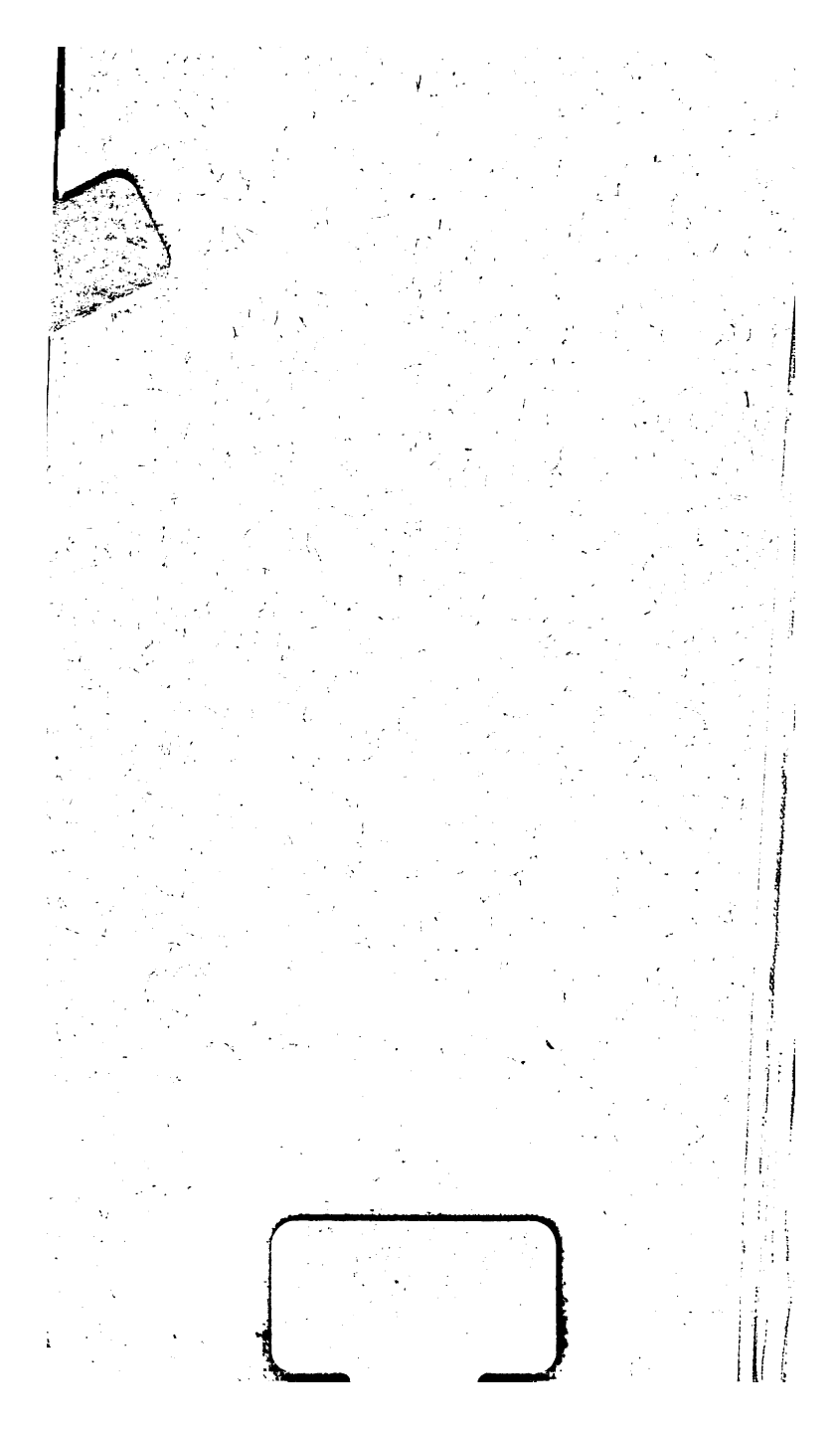
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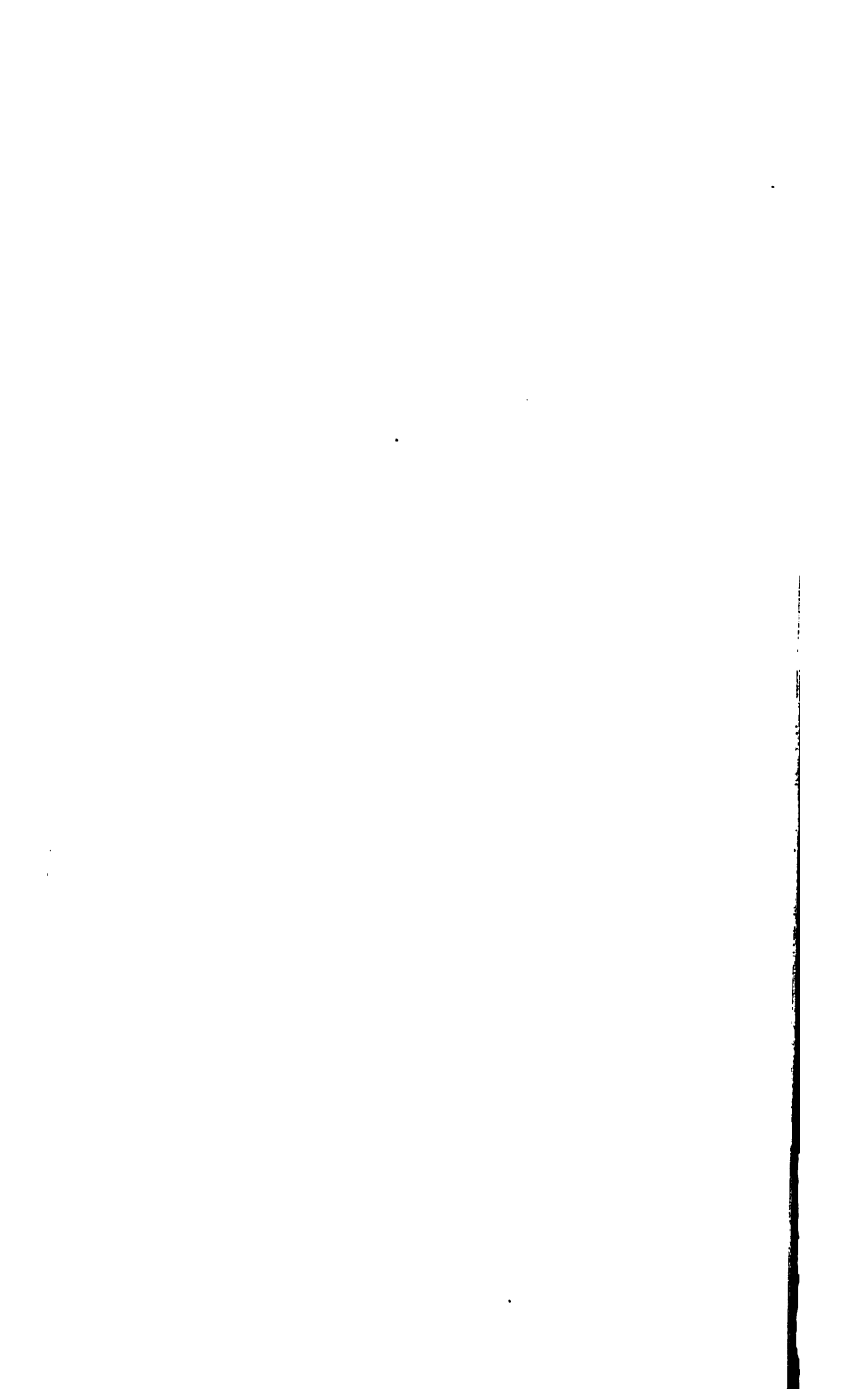
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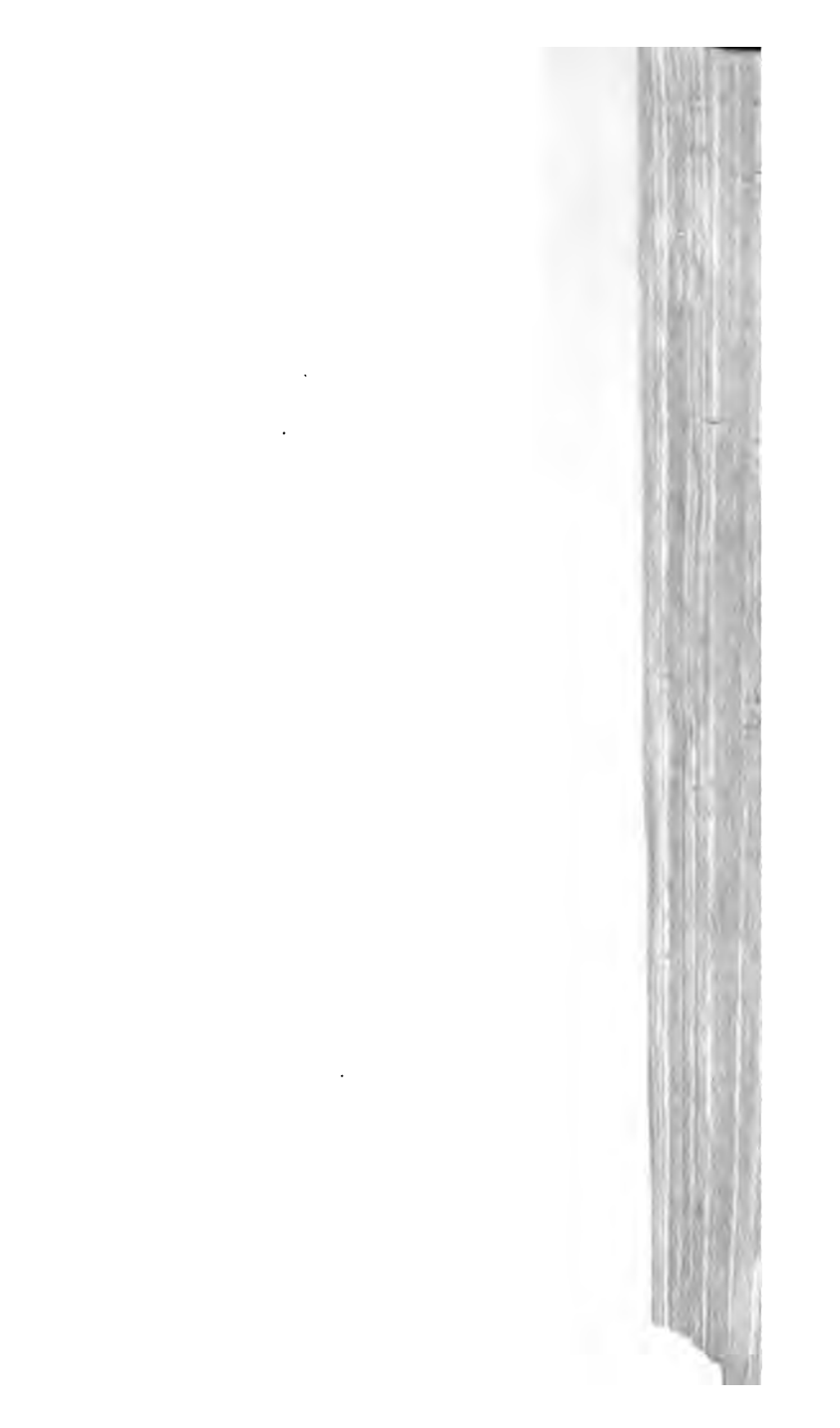
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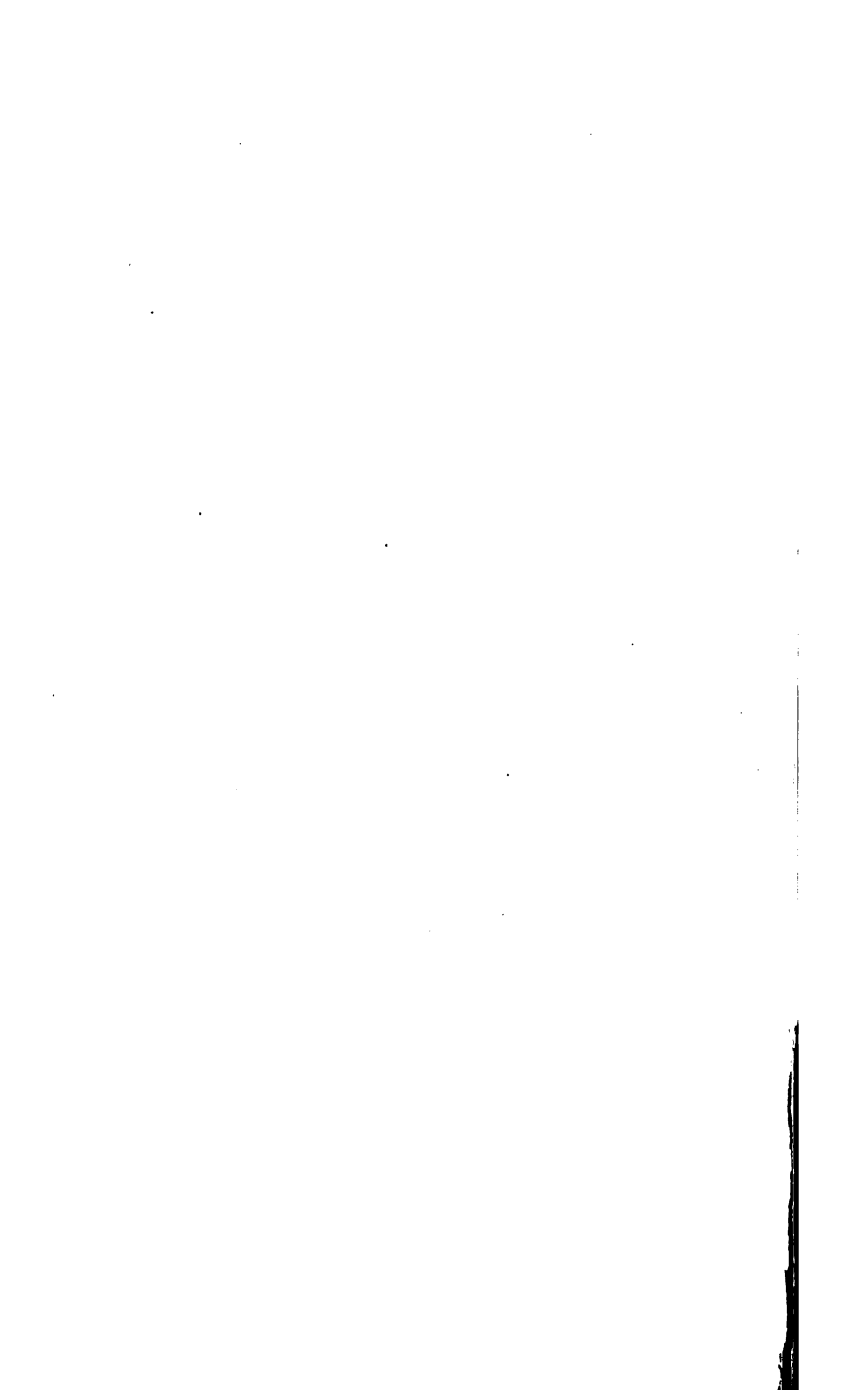
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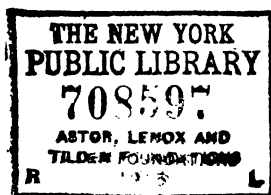
AN
ORIGINAL
JOURNAL
FROM
LONDON TO ST. PETERSBURGH,
BY WAY OF SWEDEN;
and, proceeding from thence,
TO MOSCOW, RIGA, MITTAU, AND BERLIN:
WITH
A DESCRIPTION OF THE POST TOWNS,
AND EVERY THING INTERESTING,
IN THE
RUSSIAN AND PRUSSIAN CAPITALS, &c.
To which are added, the
NAMES, DISTANCES, AND PRICE,
OF EACH POST;
AND A
VOCABULARY OF THE MOST USEFUL TERMS,
In English and Russian.

By **GEORGE GREEN, ESQ.**
Many Years resident in Russia.

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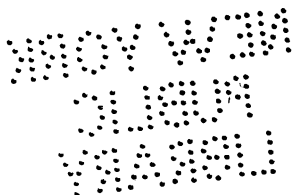
PREFACE

TO THE READER.

THOUGH our extensive connections with the North of Europe, and the united labours of several ingenious travellers, literary and commercial, have furnished the British public with a variety of splendid and costly volumes, descriptive of the interesting Empire of Russia, in which information and amusement are united, it was evident, nevertheless, that something was still wanting, calculated more for *profit* than mere *amusement*; something

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which, though not wanting in *entertainment*, should, notwithstanding, be considered as secondary to *utility*. This, the Editor trusts, the reader will meet with in this compendious Volume, written by a real Traveller, from observations on the spot, and published with the view of conveying useful information to the same class, and particularly those in the mercantile interest. For this purpose the Author, besides describing the public buildings, such as palaces, statues, bridges, towns, &c. &c. has been careful to insert that kind of local information which a writer, anxious to rank as eminent, might deem unworthy of his notice. Such, in brief, are the charges made at the different



inns and post houses, for conveyance, &c. and the conditions which are requisite for a stranger to observe, with the best methods of expediting his passage, or that of his goods, in order to prevent delays and the imposition of the natives.

As the Russian language is that with which Europeans in general are least acquainted, the useful Vocabulary annexed will be found of the greatest advantage. With this portable work in the hand of a traveller, he may be materially forwarded by selecting any of the words, and pronouncing them, to the best of his conception, to a native, as opportunity may offer.

For the necessity of a companion of this nature, our daily increasing connection with Russia will plead a sufficient apology; not to insist upon the advantages of a geographical description, in general, and a work, which, in addition to this, naturally introduces the reader to an acquaintance with the present seat of war, as the journey of the Author was performed no longer ago than the years 1805, 1806, and 1807.

THE EDITOR.

Wm. W. W.
J. B. B.
J. A. A.

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§c.

As many persons go by sea to St. Petersburg, I shall commence with the description of Cronstadt, the port where travellers generally land; and, after describing St. Petersburg, its curiosities, its public places, its customs, the regulations of its police, prices of provisions, &c. pursue the traveller's route from thence to Moscow and Berlin, and then continue his journey back to England, by way of Stockholm and Gottenburgh.

Cronstadt is the port where the ships bound for St. Petersburg arrive. Here the traveller is conducted to the harbour master's vessel; and here his passport, which he must take care to get from the Russian Ambassador before he leaves England, is examined. He is then suffered to go up to the town, where an interpreter attends him to the port admiral and military

commandant; at their offices his passport is registered, and then he is at liberty to go where he pleases. The fee of the interpreter is *ad libitum*; but, in general, he receives a silver rouble.

This port is strongly fortified; having, in the year 1807 (when the author was there), a battery consisting of 160 cannons, of large calibre, and twelve mortars. Here is likewise an Admiralty, a Dock-yard for the Russian navy, a marine cadet corps, barracks for sailors and marines, a good and well supplied market, and a tolerable inn, where dinners (wine included) may be had for one silver rouble, and lodging a copper rouble per night.

The Custom-House here allows the traveller, going to St. Petersburg, to take with him only a *sac de nuit* and a couple of shirts: the rest of his baggage is sent up by the boats, to be examined at the Custom-House of that city.

The traveller may proceed from Cronstadt to St. Petersburg by two different modes, viz. either by going up in the passage-boats, which sail up twice a day, thirty-five wersts, and for which the charge is a copper rouble (though this mode is sometimes very tedious, and mostly unpleasant, as the boats carry persons of every

description), or by taking one of the ten-oared boats, and crossing the Gulph to Orianbaum, at the charge of three roubles. From thence you go by land to St. Petersburg. The general price of a carriage and three horses, is ten roubles. Here is a tolerable inn, where the mistress, an English woman, will procure the vehicle for passengers who want it.

In this village is an Imperial Palace, which will hereafter be described; upon the road is Peterhoff, another Imperial residence, and a Monastery; and, at Strelna, there is a Palace of the Grand Dukes.

It is advisable to endeavour to reach St. Petersburg by day-light, as, upon entering at the gates, your passport is again examined, and registered; besides, you will more easily get accommodated at the hotel where you may choose to put up, of which description there are several. Some of these shall be hereafter mentioned.

The best is Damot, in the Millione street, where you have an elegant suit of rooms, according to their price, from fifty to one hundred and fifty roubles per month. The *valet de place* is paid one rouble per day; he finds himself board and lodging. A carriage and four horses

are charged at twenty roubles per month. A Droshka, a carriage, with one horse, is seventy roubles per month. The next hotel is the *Hotel de Londre*, by far the most agreeably situated, as it commands a view of the principal street, and the fashionable promenade of the Admiralty walks. Another is the *Hotel du Nord*, a French house, large and commodious, and well situated, from its vicinity to the Stone Theatre. There is likewise an English hotel, which is very commodious, for commercial men, who have business at the Exchange. Private furnished lodgings are scarcely to be met with, for, though there are rooms to let in every street, they are all unfurnished.

The entrance into this city strikes you with its magnificence. Here are large, wide streets, gilded spires to the churches, beautiful houses, and spacious squares.

Peter the Great, having conquered from the Swedes, in the year 1702, the fortress of Nyenchanz, which stood at the confluence of the rivers Neva and Ochtas; and, in 1708, having likewise taken that of Nyfleburg, now called Schlussburg, upon the Lake of Ladoga, standing upon the spot where the river Neva flowed out of that Lake, he thought he could

not maintain his conquests in Ingria better than by constructing the fortress upon the island of Wassiliostroff; and he completed the same that year. On the 16th of May, in the same year, he built another, upon a little island on the Neva, which he called St. Petersburg, in honour of the Apostle St. Peter. It appears he had no other intention of building these two forts but to defend the river Neva; though, after having obtained possession of the island of Raterfern, now called Cronstadt, that beautiful harbour at the mouth of the Neva, the prospect of a marine and a flourishing commerce, perhaps, with some other motives, engaged him to build the royal residence, to which, as to the fortress, he gave the name of St. Petersburg. To superintend the building of the fortress, the Emperor caused the erection of a little wooden house, partly in the Russian and partly in the Dutch taste; which still remains, and is shewn at this day.

He likewise began to build the church in the fortress, which he dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, in 1714. It was finished by the Empress Ann, in 1733; and, in 1780, the Empress Catharine the Second covered the whole of the fortification; by the side of the river Neva, with

beautiful granite stone. In 1705, Peter laid the foundation of the Admiralty, upon the left bank of the Neva ; and, in 1734, ornamented it with a handsome spire.

Peter, at first, intended the island of St. Peter, upon which the citadels stood, for the site of the new town ; but, in a very short time, he added the island of Wassiliostroff to his new city ; and, daily increasing it, after building the Admiralty upon the opposite side of the Neva, in 1705, he added the present Custom-House, and laid the foundation of the Senate House, and the Imperial College. In 1711 he began to build, but with little success, in the quarter of Wybourg ; however, in 1726, the two magnificent hospitals, for the land and sea forces, were finished in that quarter.

The first great edifice which was built in the quarter of the Artillery, was the Foundery, which he built in 1711. In that year, likewise, he had several houses built in the Admiralty quarter, and in the street called Millione, as likewise a winter Palace. In 1713, he began the street called the Perspective ; and here he founded and built the Convent of St. Alexander Neoski, which, at first, was constructed of wood, but, in 1715, he had it rebuilt with stone.

In 1710 he began building in the two streets of the great and little Millione; and, in the same year, formed, and wrote with his own hands, the then existing police laws.

In 1721 he built the Imperial Stables; in that year, likewise, he assumed the title of Emperor, at the request of his subjects, which imperial title has been borne ever since by the sovereigns of Russia.

And, in 1725, Petersburg lost its immortal founder.

The Empress Elizabeth built, in 1743, the church of St. Nicholas. She founded, near the Palace which she occupied upon coming to the throne, the Convent of *Religieuse*, called the Resurrection.

Under the reign of Catharine the Second, St. Petersburg was continually embellished with some new buildings.

In 1764, Catharine founded a chapter of noble young ladies, and began to embank the left bank of the Neva with granite. The left quay was finished in 1787. The digging of the canal of St. Catharine, which runs through the city, also commenced, and was embanked, in 1778.

The colonnade, and the iron railing of the summer gardens, were undertaken in 1780.

The bed of the Fontanka was dug, and its banks covered with granite. This immense work was completed in 1785.

The Lombard, or house to receive pledges, was finished in 1788.

The Bank and Palace of the Academy of Science, and also the Academy of Arts, were finished in 1799.

Catharine likewise began, in the year 1770, the palace called the Hermitage; this was finished in 1783; and she had inscribed upon its front these words: "*This edifice was raised by gratitude.*" She gave it to Prince Orlov, but he dying before he inhabited it, she purchased the edifice of his relations.

The rivers and canals of St. Petersburg are the Great and Little Neva, the Newka, the Fontanka, the Moika; the canals of St. Catharine, St. Ligow, and St. Nicholas.

The bridges over these rivers and canals, excepting the Moika, which is an iron bridge, are, many of them, constructed of barges, built on purpose, moored at each end with cables and anchors, and covered over with planks, for.

the carriages to pass over. When the frost sets in or goes away, these barges, &c. are unmoored and hawled in close to the shore. The first is that over the Great Neva, on which is a draw-bridge constructed by unmooring two barges, and drawing up the planks, that the ships may have a free passage down the Neva to the Custom House quay: this communicates with the city, and the island of Wasseliostroff. The second crosses a part of the Great Neva, opposite the Summer Gardens. The third passes over the Little Neva, and forms a communication between the island of Wasseliostroff and St. Petersburg. The rest are over the Fontanka, the Newka, and the Canals, and are mostly erected upon piles.

By an order of the police published by the Empress Catharine, in 1780, St. Petersburg was divided into ten quarters or districts, and those into forty-two sections. Each section has its Inspector and Lieutenant of Police, and an officer to register the passports: the ten quarters are as follow, viz.

The first or Admiralty quarter, upon the banks of the Neva, bounded by the Fontanka and by the Moika.

The principal streets are those upon the Bank
of the Neva, called the English Line ;

The Great and Little Morskoy ;

The Great and Little Millione ;

The Beginning of the Perspective ;

The Admiralty ;

Isaac Square.

The objects most deserving notice will be described, but others less worthy attention will merely be enumerated according to the different quarters in which they are placed. In the first Admiralty quarter, we remark :

The Imperial Winter Palace ;

The Hermitage ;

The Horse Guards Barracks ;

The Marble Palace ;

The first Summer Gardens ;

The Admiralty Walks ;

The Fire Works Square ;

The Admiralty ;

The Statue of Peter the Great ;

The Senate House ;

The Office for Foreign Affairs ;

The Marble Church of St. Isaac ;

The Post Office ;

The Police Office ;
 The City Warehouse ;
 The Admiralty Docks ;
 The Admiralty Warehouses ;
 The Admiralty Rope Walk ;
 Saint Michael's Palace.

The Winter Palace.

This building is just below the Admiralty, and is situated upon the left bank of the Neva, and extends to the Millione street. It stands on the former site of the palace of Prince Aprakin; he gave it to Government for another residence in 1754. The Empress Elizabeth took down the old building and built a new one, which is now the present palace; but it was not finished until some time after her death, in 1762. It is a long square on the side of the town, with its front towards the Neva. Upon a large circus before the building is held, by the present Emperor, the Sunday parade. The length of the edifice is four hundred and fifty feet, and its depth three hundred and fifty; the height is seventy feet; the roof is flat, and has over the chapel a dome and cross. The lower stories are ornamented with a colonnade of Ionic, and the

upper stories with the Corinthian order. In the interior, the rooms, the most remarkable, are the chapel, the masquerade room, the Imperial guard room, the audience room, and the Emperor's apartments.

The Hermitage

Stands near the other palace: this is likewise a sumptuous and magnificent building, and here are all those fine collections of pictures, medals, clocks, statues, &c. made by the Emperors and Empresses, (and particularly by Catharine the Second.) The rooms most worth seeing, are the Imperial Picture Gallery, the Library, the Cabinet of Medals, the Cabinet of Natural Curiosities, the long Galleries, and the Artificial Garden upon the leads of the first story.

The New Horse Guards Barracks.

These are new and handsome buildings, finished in the year 1806, in the square where stands the statue of Peter the Great: they are calculated to contain eight hundred men, and stables for as many horses. The riding school is seventy fathoms long and fifteen wide; the inside

is ornamented upon the walls with bullocks' heads carved in stone, in imitation of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome; the portico is supported by beautiful stone pillars; over the pediment is raised, in *bas relief*, a groupe of figures; and upon the top of the roof are three colossal statues. On each side of the door, two figures representing two centaurs.

The Marble Palace

Is in the first Admiralty quarter. This palace, the only one of its kind, stands detached from all other buildings; it has a ground floor, and two stories. Upon the top of it is a little battledore tower and clock. It has twenty-three windows on each side. The ground and back fronts are formed of highly polished granite, and the upper parts with highly polished marble, brought from Siberia and Finland; as are all the cornices of the latter materials. The windows are all of large plate glass in gilt frames; the roof is flat, and covered with brass; and the cornices are decorated with vases, urns, and other ornaments. The inside corresponds in elegance with the outside. The lower rooms, which in Catharine's reign were destined for the reception

of distinguished strangers, are lofty and well furnished ; they have a chapel and a kitchen. The middle story is enchanting by its taste and variety ; there are more than sixty apartments, which you enter one through another, in such a manner that there are only two or three which you pass a second time. The net-work hangings of one of those apartments has upon them highly embroidered, and surrounded with garlands of flowers, the cipher of Catharine the Second ; another has two rows of windows, seven elegantly cut lustres, and an orchestra for the musicians. In one room there is a magnificent Grecian bath, and in another the same convenience in the Russian style.

Summer Gardens.

The Summer Gardens in the first Admiralty quarter are nearly surrounded by the Neva, the Fontanka, and the Moika ; most agreeably in that part of it where the second stream comes out of the first. It takes its name of Summer Garden from its having belonged to the Summer Palace : these gardens Peter the Great laid out in the Dutch taste, but the entrance to them has been considerably beautified by the stone em-

bankment of the Neva, and by their beautiful iron gates and railing. They are open every day : they have been reckoned rather sombre, being divided into little square plots of grass and flowering shrubs, with hedges of liburnum and other trees ; but the numerous alleys which intersect them are ornamented with marble statues and busts, well worthy the attention of amateurs. Amongst many others, in the centre of the entrance, are the statues of Jupiter and Ceres, with their emblematical attributes, and the following inscription cut upon the bases :

Magnus est qui dat, et accepit sed maximus qui ambia dare potest.

In the long middle walk are four busts ; viz. Euraclius, Æsculapius, and Saint Frayer ; and in the centre of this alley, Valour, Bellona, Glory and Clemency, with the Nimpha del Terra, from the hands of Paulo Goupell. In a circular plot are the busts and statues of Medusa, Nereida, Pomona, Charity, Diana, Domitian, Cincinnatus, and Neptune, part of them the production of the chisel of Soproni. The statues of Faith and Religion are particularly to be admired, as coming from the hands of Caraiene.

Admiralty Walks.

This is a new and beautiful promenade, which the Emperor Alexander had laid out by his English gardener, Mr. Gould, in the year 1805 ; it consists of three long alleys, planted on each side with rows of trees ; between them and the Admiralty are plots of grass, with flowers and flowering shrubs at different intervals. This is a walk to the city, and affords a most pleasing treat to the inhabitants. It is much frequented about noon by persons, both males and females, of the first distinction : it begins at the bridge over the Neva, which leads to Wasseliostroff, and continues through Isaac's Square, as far as the church, and then turns down by the Admiralty to the Winter Palace, and turns again there by the side of it to the banks of the Neva. There are in different places benches to rest upon, and coffee, tea, and confectionary, are sold for the entertainment of the public.

The Admiralty.

A spacious building upon the banks of the Neva, built at first of red bricks, but in 1801

they had begun to rebuild it in a handsomer manner, and upon a larger scale. Here are the dock yards, large enough for a seventy-four gun ship; and it is also the *depôt* for naval stores. In the centre, opposite to the draw-bridge on the canal which encircles it upon three sides, is an amazing high spire, which they tell you is all gilt with ducat gold, at the top of which is a weather cock, surmounted by the model of a vessel in full sail.

Fire-Work Square

Is a very large space, adjoining the Summer Gardens, in which three thousand men might perform their military manœuvres. On the north side is a black marble pillar, about fifty feet high, gradually decreasing from its base, till it comes to a point: the base is beautifully embellished with carved military insignia; and upon the top of the pillar is placed a large golden ball, surmounted by the Imperial Eagle; and upon one side of the base is inscribed upon a black marble escutcheon, in golden characters in the Russian language,

“ This is placed here, sacred to the Memory of the Death
of Field Marshal Romonzow.”

Upon the south side of this square is likewise erected a colossal statue, in brass, upon a round base of red granite, representing the immortal Suwarow, under the figure of the God of War.

Military Riding School.

In this quarter is a military riding school ; its length is eighty-eight sajeens, equal to six hundred and sixteen English feet ; its breadth is nineteen sajeens, or one hundred and thirty-three feet ; and its area eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight feet.

Statue of Peter the Great.

This is placed in a large square, called the Isaac Square, near the bridge over the Neva ; it is an immense colossal equestrian statue : the Neva is in the front, the Senate House upon its right, the Admiralty upon its left, and the Church of Saint Isaac behind it. Catharine the Second, who conceived the idea of erecting this statue, began to put it into execution in 1766 : she employed that celebrated artist Monsieur Falconet, who, having cast the model of it in plaster of Paris, it was exposed and approved of by the public. The founding of it in bronze was

begun in 1771, and finished in 1782. It represents the Emperor Peter on horseback : the figure of that monarch is eleven feet high : his drapery is Russian, the dress then worn ; viz. short boots, large whiskers and beard, and his hair combed, short, and uncurled, but adorned with a wreath of laurel ; his right arm is extended, and his hand naked ; the features of his face are said to be a striking likeness, and were modelled by Mademoiselle Colbet. The horse perfectly expresses that animal's fire, and the efforts he appears to make in galloping, whilst, with his hind foot, he is crushing an enormous serpent. The whole of the figure is supposed to be emblematical.

The base, a massy rock of granite, rude and rugged, denotes the difficulty the Emperor had to struggle with. His vigorous horse marks his indefatigable courage. The serpent which the horse treads under his feet, expresses the envy and jealousy which he surmounted ; his dress, natural and simple, alludes to the artless means he made use of to polish his subjects ; and his arm is extended with an air of kindness over the Neva. The academy and the fortress shew the

protection he had always granted to arms, science, and commerce.

The rock which forms the pedestal was found in the village of Zachta, in the province of Carrelia, in a boggy forest, about twelve wersts from St. Petersburg, and four wersts from the Gulph of Finland. After the useless part of it was hewn off, it remained twenty-one feet high, as many wide, and 38 feet long, and its weight was three hundred thousand pounds. The transporting of this enormous mass became a mechanical problem, which the Count Cabary, who had taken the name of Chevalier Lascard, happily resolved, in conveying it, in the year 1772, to its present situation. The composition of this mass is a granite, full of little red, white, and black spots; it represents a rugged rock, forming a point next the Neva. It is seventeen feet high, fifty-three long, and twenty-one feet broad; and upon the side next the Admiralty is an inscription in golden characters, in the Russian language, and which is given in Latin upon the side next the Senate House.

Petro Primo
Catharina Secunda,
1782,

Round this statue and rock is an iron balustrade, surmounted with small gilt knobs, forming a small square paved with flag stones.

Police Office

Is a very fine edifice fronting the Admiralty, standing between the Neoski Perspective and the great Perspective streets. In this building are several apartments, some for the reports of the police masters of the several quarters; others for the examination of prisoners; some for hearing civil complaints, and others for granting of passports, and in the bottom of the court a prison.

Post Office.

This is a very large and fine building in a street near Isaac Square; and here you meet with clerks who speak the French and German languages, and the merchants have a privilege, by means of their Artilchicks or Russian clerks, of putting their letters in and getting them out before and after the other class of persons.

The St. Isaac or Marble Church

Is in the middle of the square which bears its

name. As every building and every production of art in this city is upon a great and magnificent scale, this is not amongst the least: it is built of marble, brought from Siberia and Finland. It is surrounded with flat indented red marble fluted pillars. There are several massive cupolas upon the top of the principal altar, and different doors of entrance. Within, its form is that of a cross, which is made so by its four great aisles. There are upon the eastern side three altars; the middle one is large, and beautifully adorned with scriptural paintings, executed by the first masters. This building was begun by Catharine the Second, and finished by the Emperor Paul.

THE second Admiralty quarter is to the south of the first, between the Moika, Fontanka, and the Canal of St. Catharine, and contains the following principal streets; viz.

The Mischankoi;
 The Perspective;
 The Officers' Street;
 Great Stable Street.

The principal objects are,

The Greek Church of Notre Dame de
Cazan ;

The Imperial Stables ;

Count Strogonoff's Hotel ;

The City Tribunal ;

The Gostenoi Dvor, or the Great-Mar-
ket ;

The Bank ;

The Cabinet ;

The Stone Theatre ;

The City Prison ;

The Church of Saint Nicholas ;

The Lutheran Church of Saint Paul ;

The Finnish Church ;

The Swedish Church ;

The Catholic Chapel ;

The German Chapel ;

The German Playhouse ;

The Lombard, or Pledge Office.

The Cazan Church

Was begun by the present Emperor, Alexander ; it will, when finished, be one of the finest buildings in the city. It has in it eighty-four pillars of a granite, which bears, if possible, a

finer polish than marble; the colour of them is brown, with blue and white spots: each pillar is thirty-four feet high and eleven feet in circumference, with cornices in proportion.

Count Strogonoff's Hotel.

This is one of the handsomest palaces in St. Petersburg; he has one of the finest private collections of paintings, pictures, and medals in that city; and it may claim for its present possessor, as likewise his son, the young Count, one of the most generous, liberal, and hospitable proprietors in that capital.

The Gostenoi Door.

This is a large range of buildings two stories high; all the shops are under arcades, resembling the Asiatic caravanseras, where every kind of merchandize, as linen cloths, furniture, hardware, pictures, jewellery, hats, fire arms, iron utensils, china, grocery, furs, and all other articles, are to be had. In the back part of it, are sold corn, game, poultry, fresh and salt meat, and fish. The shops are open all day, and shut up at twilight; neither fire nor candle are permitted there, as the vendors do not

reside in this great market. It is situated in the middle of the Neoskoy Perspective, and is almost the sole property of Count Cheremetioff.

The Stone Theatre.

The façade of this building presents a portico composed of eight colonnades of the Ionic order, surmounted with a front, finished with a *bas relief* of Apollo, surrounded with the choir of the nine Muses. The ground floor is composed of a circular vestibule, to which you arrive by three avenues upon the right hand; and, upon the left, are two staircases, of double entrance, which conduct you to the first story; the rest is occupied by nine other entries; the corridor, the lodgings, and the offices of the persons employed. The ornaments of the interior are after the fashion of the Greek theatres. The doors represent the ancient entrances. The spaces between these doors are covered with emblematical trophies. The first range of boxes forms an amphitheatre, over which are two other rows, comprising thirty-two boxes, each two separated by pillars of the Corinthian order. The front of each box is covered with a *bas relief*, upon a golden ground. The inner row

of boxes is surmounted by another, in form of arcades, supported by the Genii and Fame, which separate them likewise from the galleries. These figures are of a bronze colour, which correspond with the ceiling, upon which is represented the nine Muses; from the centre of this a most beautiful chandelier is suspended, in the form of an umbrella. Upon this is also painted the twelve signs of the Zodiac. Upon the lustre is the Imperial Eagle, encompassed with laurel, and surrounded with Genii. This Theatre, as well as all other Theatres in St. Petersburg, is the property of Government, and the Director is Count Naritzkin. The Russian actors, amongst the first of whom is to be reckoned Yazoloff, are very good; they perform here, alternately, Russian and French pieces. Among the most celebrated French actors and actresses, are Mesdames Vallet, Felix, Saint Andre, Mademoiselle Toussaint, Massarie, and Francoise. The decoration and dresses are magnificent beyond description.

The Catholic Chapel.

This Chapel stands in the Neoski Perspective, and is totally different from the Greek churches,

although, in some points, the religion is the same. It is very large, and the great aisles are full of benches. The altar is beautiful and rich, having over it a most highly finished picture of the Annunciation. On each side of it are two very large paintings, representing the last supper, and our Saviour upon the cross. In the chancel, are two large figures in marble, representing St. Peter and St. Paul.

The Lombard, or Pledge Office,

Stands in a cross street, upon the Bank of the Moika. This is the only place permitted by the Government, to which it belongs, to lend money at interest upon the property they receive, or the money of any one who pleases to place it there at interest. They lend to the amount of the third part, after it is valued (by a person appointed, and who regularly attends); the same also upon jewels, plate, watches, and wearing apparel; which, if not redeemed at the end of the year, is sold, and, after deducting the principal and interest of 5 per cent., the overplus is returned to the owners of the articles. They ask no name, but put a number upon the object

deposited, of which they give the borrower a duplicate.

Tauriska Palace.

This Palace is at the bottom of the street of the Latina, and is the present residence of the Empress Dowager; it formerly belonged to Prince Potemkin. It has, in the centre, a great dome, and over the pediment this inscription :

By the munificence of Catharine the Great, in 1784.

The grand colonnade of the hall is two hundred feet long, and thirty feet wide, supported by vast and beautiful granite pillars, between each side of which stands a highly sculptured statue. It has beautiful gardens, laid out in the English taste.

Saint Michael's Palace.

This is a new Palace, built by the Emperor Paul, and stands at the bottom of the Summer Gardens. It has nothing belonging to it remarkable, except its being the place where he lost his life, and a large equestrian statue of Peter the Great. The Empress Elizabeth had it cast in the year 1744, by the celebrated Italian artist

Martelli. It is a colossal figure. The Emperor is dressed in the Roman costume; his cuirass is sprinkled over with Imperial Eagles; he holds, in his right hand, a general's staff; the horse is as large as life, and in a trotting posture.

THE third Admiralty quarter occupies the space between the canal of St. Catharine and the Fontanka. The principal streets are,

The Three Perspectives ;

The Garden Street ;

The Sailors' Street ;

The Market Street.

The most remarkable places are,

The New Bank of Assignment ;

The Palace of Anitski ;

The Palace of Woronzow ;

The Town Hall ;

The Furniture Market ;

The Greek Church of our Saviour ;

The Greek Church of the Ascension ;

The Armenian Chapel.

The Latina, or Foundry quarter, is bound-

ed on the north by the Neva ; on the east, by the canal of Ligow, and the Neva ; on the west, by the Fontanka ; and on the south it extends as far as the Neoski Perspective. Its principal streets are the Latina, the Foundery, the Preobescensa Mackowaja, and the three Cross Streets, which are called the First, Second, and Third Artillery Streets.

The objects of curiosity are,

The Foundery ;

The Arsenal ;

The Artillery Magazine ;

The Navigation School ;

Preobescensa Guard Barracks ;

The Imperial Chapter of Young Ladies ;

The Imperial Tapestry Manufactory ;

Greek Church of St. Pantolumon ;

Greek Church of St. Simon ;

Greek Church for the Preobescensa Guards,
called the Transfiguration ;

Greek Church for the Horse Guards ;

Lutheran Church of St. Ann ;

The Tauriaka, or Imperial Palace, built by
Prince Potemkin.

The Arsenal

Is in the Latina, or Foundery quarter : this was built by the Prince Gregory Orlov, and by him given to the Crown. Here is preserved the field artillery, a beautiful Roman triumphal car, the Imperial standard, and kettle drums ; besides a great number of colours and standards, taken from the Swedes, Poles, Prussians, the Turks, &c.; likewise horse-tails, generals' truncheons, complete suits of armour, and coats of mail.

The Imperial Chapter of Young Ladies.

In creating and improving so many establishments for the education of youth, Catharine the Second had not forgot her own sex. She changed the Convent of the Resurrection, built and founded by Elizabeth, upon the Banks of the Neva, at one end of St. Petersburg, into a seminary of learning for young ladies. A gentleman, or military man, not being rich enough to give his daughter an education from his own purse, may here procure it. The number in this house amount to 480, half of noble and half of plebeian extraction. Their present Go-

verness is Madam Alenbourg, with eight inspectresses, and forty assistants. The young ladies of noble families, as well as those of the middle rank, are divided into four classes, and are only distinguished by the colour of their gowns. They come into the house at eight years of age, and quit it at eighteen. Their maintenance and education are not only gratuitous, but the nobles receive a fortune of two thousand roubles, and the others one thousand; and those who have distinguished themselves most by their talents and their virtue, receive likewise a gold medal, which they have a right to wear, as long as they live, round their neck.

They are taught the elements of their religion, and the languages, but, above all, the modern in preference to the ancient; Geography, and History. They likewise acquire a knowledge of Natural History and the Belles Lettres, with music, dancing, and drawing. Those of the middle ranks are taught housewifery, and every thing that can be useful to their proper sphere of life.

THE quarter of Rostchenwentki is situated upon the left of the Neoskoi Perspective. After having passed the Ligow canal, it is in

the angle that the Neva makes in changing its course from the north to the west, and extends to the Neoskoi Perspective and the Ligow canal. There are but few streets, and those not worth mentioning ; but the following are objects worthy of attention :

St. Alexander Neoski's Convent ;

The Glass House ;

The Greek Church of the Resurrection.

St. Alexander Neoski's Convent.

This was built by Peter the Great, and is dedicated to one of the Russian patrons, St. Alexander Neoski. It is situated upon the spot where that Saint conquered the Swedes, in 1240. The form of the edifice is that of an eagle, with her wings extended, and contains within its walls a spacious mansion for the Metropolitan, and a monastery for sixty monks, with a church-yard, and gardens. The cloisters are all very handsome, and the Chapel is remarkable for its beautiful ceiling, with other paintings, and its altar. The shrine, canopy, and armour of the Saint, may vie, in richness, with most. You enter the nave by a door directly opposite the great altar, and you are immediately struck.

with the elegance of the building, the splendor of its ornaments, and the beauty of its painting. The great aisle forms a colonnade, supported by beautiful pillars, and leads to a dome, receiving light by twelve windows. The ceiling of the dome is finely painted in wreaths and medallions, of the liveliest colours. Underneath is a choir, with the sanctuary, which is concealed from public view, except during divine service, by two beautiful plate-glass doors, and curtains; the panes are empannelled with gilt frames, richly embossed. Over the altar is a beautiful painting of the Annunciation; upon the right hand of the choir, in a recess, stands the Saint's shrine, decorated with his breast-plate, helmet, and other warlike implements. Over his tomb is a canopy, every article of which is embossed in massy silver. The festival of the Saint is celebrated on the 29th of August, old stile, when the whole of the Imperial family assist, and, after the mass, they all go up and kiss the tomb. This is one of the finest sights which is to be seen in St. Petersburg, and, except at Court, is also the best place to see the whole of that illustrious family, and their Court, as they are all in their full dress.

The churchyards contain the reliets and monuments of many of the most celebrated Russians, as that of Suworow, &c. ; and, amongst others, they shew you a heap of stones, which are said to have covered the tomb of the unfortunate Swisozlow, of whom they relate the following story :

Russia, in its time, was a prey to intestine wars, and continually plundered by the Poles, Swedes, Lithuanians, Tartars, and Tchoudes. The mansion of Boverow, in Russia, which had been the asylum for travellers, formerly, was, in those times, formed into a castle, fortified and surrounded with lofty walls ; the high-placed windows were defended by iron bars. There, a young beauty, attended by her nurse and her maids, passed her time, which was to be interrupted only by the hand of a spouse, whom her father should choose to unite her to. Such was the life of the young Stephania, upon the banks of the Ilmen. She was the daughter of an old and respectable warrior: here she lived, unknowing and unknown by the world ; never had she seen farther than the horizon, and from thence she saw the sun rise from the east to call her to her distaff. She was happy; she thought so, and

said so, and her greatest pleasure was to add to the comfort of her father. Boris only seemed to live for her, having lost all the rest of his family by an incursion of the Tchoudes. Upon the holidays, Stephania went to church, in a neighbouring village. A coloured riband, with a garniture of rich pearl, served to fall over her ivory forehead and her beautiful brown tresses. She was then seen by a young warrior, who came there to offer up his prayers. The blushes of the young Stephania and the turning away of her eyes, soon announced to him her thoughts; but he had no hopes of entering the Castle of Boris, neither could he flatter himself that a respectable Boyard would give his daughter to a young man coming from the south of Russia, who had no other recommendation than his courage. But the war rekindling, Novogorod not only had fallen into the hands of the Tartars, but the hideous Swedes had attempted to take it; and it was now attacked by the Tchoudes, who were fired with a desire to carry terror, death, and slavery all through Russia. The Lithuanians were also united with the Swedes, and menaced that city. The Novogorodians heard of this famous league by the despatch of

those barbarians, who, advancing from the north, summoned it to submit to a foreign yoke.

Alexander, Prince of Novogorod, assembled his warriors, who were all animated with a desire to combat their enemies. The imminent danger in which they stood only inflamed their courage, and this invincible troop, although few in number, advanced to meet the Swedish army. Amongst the warriors in Alexander's suit was the valiant Boris: the danger of his country would not suffer him, notwithstanding his advanced age, to remain inactive. But how was it possible to leave the beautiful Stephania alone in a solitary castle, without her defender, without friends to protect her, in a country overrun with a horde of savages? He dressed her, therefore, in man's apparel, and calling her his adopted son, took her along with him. The unfortunate Swioslow, that passionate undeclared lover, saw them quit the castle, begged leave to join them, and during their march was always near to Boris. It was he who constantly chose his lodging, and made his bed of boughs; he opened not his mouth to Stephania, whom he knew, notwithstanding her disguise; but his

looks, less discreet, spoke for him. At length the armies are in sight of each other : the Russians fell upon the Scandinavians as the eagles upon their prey ; the enemy, routed, fled before the Russian troops : six brave warriors advanced with their victorious bands. Boris was one of the number ; with his own hands he fired the Swedish camp, and seized the royal standard. Swioslow and his Stephania, with her love united to the ties of consanguinity, assisted to help and defend him. Upon a sudden Swioslow, whose youthful courage made him advance in pursuit, perceived that he had left behind his fellow soldier, Boris. He soon returned in search of him, and perceived him surrounded by some of the enemy, who had rallied before he could join him. The horse of Boris, wounded in several places, had fallen with him, and poor Stephania was imploring pity and mercy of the enemy. The Swedes, seeing the Russians coming up, were carrying their prisoner along with them ; Swioslow pursued them, and coming up with them, found Boris upon the ground : he immediately lifted him up and assisted him to walk, as he perceived he was only stunned by the fall of his horse, and

undertook to deliver her who was so dear to them both. The old warrior could not follow fast enough for the young hero, who soon overtook his enemies near a little river, which was swelled with rain and human blood. Just at the place where it empties itself into the Neva, and where a tree laid across served for a bridge, at that spot, overthrowing and slaying all who opposed him, he succeeded in delivering his beloved; tranquillized her in respect to her father; presumed to encircle her in his arms, and, falling at her feet, weakened with the number of wounds he had received, begged that he might in dying have the happiness to embrace one he so dearly loved. Stephania, in despair, vainly implored Heaven to prolong the life of her lover. Boris arrived in time to see him expire at their feet. The unfortunate lady spent the remainder of her days in sorrow and in grief.

The victorious Russians having entirely routed the Swedes, before they quitted the place, collected a large heap of stones and pieces of rock, to render immortal the attachment of this noble hero to his country, to its glory, and to his love.

THE Iswoskoi, or Coachman's quarter, is upon the right hand coming from the Perspective of St. Neoski, and the canal of Ligon, and comprehends all the houses upon the right side of that canal; but there are no streets worth noticing. The places the most remarkable are the

New Hunting Court;
 Place for Carts;
 Place for the Public Carriages;
 Gardener's Garden;
 Beast Market;
 Slobode of Iswoskoi, or Coachman's Stand;
 Greek Church of the Elevation of the Cross;
 Russian Churchyard;
 Strangers Churchyard;
 Iswoskoi Churchyard;
 Slobode and Church of Molkow.

Beast Market.

Here is not only the market for cattle, but this is the place where criminals undergo the punishment of the knout. A coachman, a slave of Prince Yablonosky, a Polish nobleman, having murdered his master returning from Count Strogonoff's country seat, upon the 17th

of September 1806, afterwards finding means to escape, was pursued, taken at Novogorod; and brought back to St. Petersburg, where he was sentenced to receive one hundred and fifty strokes of the knout, to have his face marked in three places with a hot iron, and to have his nostrils torn out : this sentence was put in execution on the second of October following, new style. He was taken from the prison about nine o'clock in the morning, and conducted to the Police Office gate, from whence the Police Master with the Police Guards, on horseback, conducted him to the place of execution, about two English miles, along the great street called the Neoskoi Perspective : the procession was in the following manner, viz.

First, several Police Guards to clear the way ; then came the first Police Master, attended by several district Police Masters, and, after them, a detachment of Police Guards on horseback. Next, surrounded by a great number of the same guards on foot, walked the criminal, bareheaded, with fetters on his legs, and handcuffs. He was a bearded peasant, dressed in a long blue habit, which they wear with striped pantaloons ; and behind him walked the two executioners,

with the knouts under their arms. When arrived at the place of execution, a detachment of regular troops kept the mob clear of the block and boards upon which he was to be fastened. The dreadful ceremony began by a short prayer, and then the culprit was stripped naked to his waist, and laid down upon the board : his neck was strapped down to a groove, as were his arms to blocks upon each side. The first executioner taking hold of the knout (which is a short wooden handle fastened to a triangular strap of sheep's skin, soaked in milk and dried in the sun, and is about one yard and a half long), began by raising himself upon his toes at each stroke, and taking, as it were, measure to strike him, at each blow wiping the blood off with his fingers from the throng, observing an interval of two or three seconds between each stroke. After giving six strokes, he was replaced by the other executioner, who gave the same number, in the same manner as the former, thus changing every sixth stroke, and at each change taking fresh thongs. The cries of the unfortunate man were dreadful in the extreme, for the first seven strokes ; but after that they gradually lessened, and by the twelfth

they totally ceased: had it not been for a convulsive tremor of his fingers, one would have taken it for granted that he was dead.

The knouting finished, the executioners untied him, raised him upon his legs, the one holding his hand behind his head to support it; the other took the marking iron, with the letters vor (thief) cut thereon, so as to have a sharp edge; it was fixed in a round wooden handle. Striking it with his fist as with a mallet, he drove it into the forehead and the two cheeks of the malefactor: after that he took a pair of pinchers, like sugar nippers; he put one side of them into the inside of the nostril, and the other the outside of the skin of the nose, and with a violent jerk he tore out the nerve; and then repeated the same operation upon the other side; and yet, wonderful to relate, the suffering criminal remained sensible enough, with a little assistance, to throw his coat over his lacerated shoulders, to mount a cart, and be conducted back to prison.

The Quarter of Wossiliastrow.

THIS quarter occupies the whole island of that name, and is situated between the Great and Little

Neva, and the Gulph of Cronstadt. That part which is inhabited, and which is surrounded by the Great and Little Neva, is called Stralka ; the western part that is inhabited has two parallel streets ; the one to the south, is called the Great Perspective, and extends from the noble Cadet Corps School to the Gulph of Cronstadt. The little running streams on each side, and gardens with palisades before the houses, give it a very rural appearance. The second Perspective, called the little one, is divided into streets by a stream, and it leads from this quarter of the city to the forest ; these two Perspectives are intersected by cross streets called Lines, and each side of those cross streets are distinguished by the first line, the second line, and so on to the twenty-fourth. In this quarter are some very fine public buildings ; viz.

Hotel of Noble Cadet Corps ;

The College of Commerce ;

The Imperial Academy of Sciences ;

Globe of Gøttorp ;

Custom House ;

Old Exchange ;

New Exchange ;

Imperial Academy of Arts ;

Imperial Corps of Marines ;

A large Market ;
 Slobode of the Gallery Port ;
 Greek Church of Saint Andrew ;
 Greek Church of the Annunciation ;
 Church and Church Yard of our Lady of
 Linsden ;
 Lutheran Church of Saint Catharine ;
 The Strangers Burying Ground.

Hotel of Noble Cadet Corps.

There are five establishments consecrated to military education, but the first and most remarkable is this, called the Noble Cadet Corps. It is placed in an enclosure of about two wersts and one half in circumference. It consists not only of all the necessary buildings, but likewise of a very large garden and other plots of ground necessary for the exercise and recreation of the pupils. This house was once the palace of the famous Menzikow, and by the augmentation since made to it has a front of three hundred and sixty-six toises in length ; the inside and outside are of the simplest construction, but well calculated for its design. It has, independently of its necessary apartments for study and lodging, an infirmary, three great halls for

the entertainment of company and balls; a Chancery; a Riding School; a Letter Foundry; a Printing House; a Cabinet for Natural History; a Library; a Theatre; a Russian Church; a Chapel for Catholics, and another for Lutherans.

The house being established purposely for military education, the method pursued is entirely analogous to that end. The fixed number is five hundred Russian nobles, one hundred Livonian or Finland nobles, and fifty sons of citizens. The scholars remain three years in each class. They are admitted in at six years old, and remain until they are twenty-one; of course, they are changed every three years, the numbers discharged and taken in being one hundred and twenty. In the autumn of the first year, they are inoculated; at their entrance they are taken into the first class, and for that period are put under the tuition of a directress and ten governesses, with other teachers. They wear during that time a little brown dress, made up in jackets and trowsers. The following three years they pass from the women to that of eight superintendants, and a director: the dress is the same with respect to make, but not as to the

colour, as this for the second class is white. In the third class, they are cloathed in grey, and at the expiration of three years they put on a simple regular uniform. The fourth and fifth class take three years each, and then they are under the orders of the officers of their own corps.

Their education at this house is moral, scientific, civil and military. Cleanliness, the first and most necessary of a physical education, is here carried to the highest degree. The young men are well cloathed, but in the most rigorous season they are never permitted to wear either a pelise or cloak. Their food is simple, and their drink nothing but water; they rise at five in the morning, and go to bed at nine at night : every hour of the day is filled up by their studies, their exercise, or their recreations. The latter are always proportioned to their age. Those of the most advanced class have, in their Hall, Books, Newspapers, Maps, Globes, and Oracles, and their rooms are ornamented with the busts of great men, both of ancient and modern times. In the other saloons are represented the different people who compose the whole Russian empire.

In proportion as their physical education is rigorous, so their moral discipline is mild. The

end of it is to prevent offences, instead of punishing them. Corporal punishment is prohibited ; but in its room, privations of amusement and small military degradations are substituted ; the principal design is rather to excite them by a principle of honour, than to restrain them by base and servile fear.

The institution of this academy prescribes the teaching of religion in the first class, according to the understanding of the boy. In the next place, follow the Russian, French, and German languages ; drawing, dancing, writing, and the four grand rules of arithmetic. The second class are taught arithmetic, geometry, geography, chronology, history, mythology, and the elements of the Slavonian language. The third class continue the same studies, and those who shew any disposition to learn Latin, architecture, and book-keeping, are indulged in it. The fourth class, without discontinuing any of their former studies, are taught mathematics, philosophy, rhetoric, horsemanship, shoot hand, and declamation from some of the best authors. The fifth class learn the divine law, and a general knowledge of all the sciences ; but in particular that of military tactics. Thus their

education lasts fifteen years, and when it is finished they are appointed Ensigns, Lieutenants, or Captains, according to their merit and talents; or if they prefer a civil line, they are provided with places. It is estimated that each Cadet's board, cloathing and education, cost Government 4,400 roubles, but in general the subjects it produces amply indemnify the state for such an expence. The Cadets of the Marines, who are at Cronstadt, are brought up much in the same manner as the former, excepting that they have bestowed upon them those other branches of their education analogous to their fortune, and sphere of life. These, to the number of six hundred, are divided into five companies; during the last three years of their education, they make a voyage or two up the Baltic, in order to enable them to put in practice what they already have learnt in theory. The corps of engineers, and artillery, are composed of three hundred and sixty sons of the nobles, and eighty-five sons of soldiers; their education is as complete as the others, but directed in a particular manner to the profession for which they are designed.

The College of Commerce,

Is one of twelve public offices, which are placed over a long range of arcades, upon the island of Wassiliostrow. This is an office for settling all claims between debtor and creditor, in respect to commercial affairs; and, while the last Treaty of Commerce existed between Great Britain and Russia, no subject, merchant or otherwise, of the first country, could be proceeded against in any process but in this Court; nor, in consequence of any action, could he be committed to any other place of confinement. Here, likewise, are decided all claims respecting the withholding of passports by persons who have been obliged to advertize their intention of quitting Russia.

The Academy of Sciences

Is composed of three buildings, which stand in a line, near the Banks of the Neva, upon this island. In the first is the Printing-Office, and the second room for the members. In another part, the Library, and all the curiosities. In the Library are thirty thousand volumes, and the busts of various authors. Among the curiosi-

ties are several reliques of Peter the Great, with his figure, as large as life, in wax ; his walking-stick ; models of ships, by his own hands. His figure is dressed in regimentals, with an old hat upon his head, in one of the cocks of which is a hole made by a bullet at the battle of Pultowa. There are likewise different figures and dresses of most of the Tartars subject at present to Russia ; the model of a Kamschatkan sledge, with the figures of five dogs, resembling those of that country, and by which these sledges are drawn. Several sorts of animals, both tame and wild, which are the productions of Russia ; various human births of a monstrous kind, with animals and insects in spirits. A large collection of medals. M. Novizilson is the present President ; and, with a ticket, as at the Hermitage, you may have entrance.

New Exchange.

This building is placed at one of the extremities of the island of Wassa Wasiliostrow, between the Great and Little Neva, fronting one side of the Imperial Winter Palace, which is situated upon the opposite banks of that river. Upon the other side, it fronts the twelve colleges, and

their arcades. This building was executed under the orders of his Excellency Count Romanzow, Minister of Commerce. His Imperial Majesty, Alexander, laid the first stone, the 23d of June, 1805. This solemn ceremony was considered, at the time, in a point of view both civil and religious, as it was a festival of general interest, the most tender and most touching.

The great square, which was enclosed on every side by galleries, filled with spectators, took up the point of the island. The ground of the inner part was all covered with carpets, and, in the lower side of it, was a great Turkish marquee made of shawls, embroidered with gold, placed for the reception of the Imperial family, in case of rain. In the centre, was a large table, dressed up as an altar, covered with crimson velvet, bordered with gold; the candlesticks, with the cross, the New Testament, and every other article appropriated to the celebration of the Greek religion. Upon another side was a second table, covered with velvet, the same as the first. In golden dishes, were placed some large agate stones, cut in the shape of bricks; three of them had engravings upon them, in golden letters; the first, with the ci-

pher, surmounted with the Imperial crown, of the Emperor Alexander the First; another, with that of the Empress Elizabeth, his consort; and the third, with that of the Dowager Empress Mary. The other stones were all likewise polished agate, but plain. There were likewise, in several golden plates, three medals of gold, and pieces of coin of different value, all struck under the reign of his present Imperial Majesty. There were likewise three golden trowels, two golden hammers, and a silver one; and many other articles which were to be employed in the ceremony. The plates from the Treasury of the Emperor were of less value by the richness of the metal than by the curiosity of the workmanship, as they represented the models of the arts, and of their different epochs. The enclosure was terminated, at the two ends, by two temporary bridges, upon piles, and covered with red cloth; the one was that by which the Court was to enter, and the other was that which conducted to the work upon the quay. The Metropolitan, the Archbishop of Novogorod, with all his clergy, attended their Imperial Majesties; and, at two in the afternoon, the arrival of the Imperial family being an-

nounced, Count Nicholas Romanzow, Minister of Commerce, went forward to meet them, followed by M. Thomon, architect, and three other members, appointed for the commission of building this Exchange.

His Imperial Majesty, accompanied by his august family, were conducted into the place destined for the building by M. Thomon and the other members of the commission; and, at their entry, the Archbishop and his clergy went forward to meet the Imperial family, upon their entrance into the enclosure, and, going up directly to the altar, he placed them to the right of it, and his clergy upon the left; and the prayers and the chaunting begun, in which they invoked down the blessing of Heaven upon the Emperor, his august family, and upon his Majesty's noble intentions towards the public prosperity.

The Archbishop, with his cross, blessed the ground, and particularly the stone which was hollowed out to hold the medals and the coins; he gave his blessing likewise to the medals and the coins, which were all presented to him by Count Romanzow. The medals represented, upon one side, the profile of his

Majesty, and, on the other, the front of the Exchange, with its door of entrance, and its two colonnades. After that, the Count presented them to the Emperor and his illustrious family; they then placed them in the stone hollowed out for that purpose.

The Counsellor of the College of Commerce, M. Bottom, Knight of the order of St. Anne, and one of the Members of the Commission, presented the mortar, upon a golden plate; and the Counsellor, M. Zacherow, another member of the College, and likewise of the Commission, presented the trowels; and M. Donket, the third member, presented the hammers. After their Imperial Majesties had put the mortar into the hollowed stone, the Archbishop laid the first brick; and the Architect, Thomon, presented to their Majesties the agates with the engraved ciphers, and the other plain agates to the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial family, and to the Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg. After they had placed them, the Emperor desired Count Romanzow to place another; which done, M. Thomon took the board upon which was painted, on one side, a representation of the ceremony, and upon the

other, the topographical situation of the edifice, and, assisted by Count Romanzow, he placed it over the whole ; after which, the Archbishop sprinkled it with holy water, and gave it his blessing ; and then the master masons were called, to fasten and work the place up with materials. As soon as it was done, a profound silence, which had reigned during the whole of the former part of the ceremony, was succeeded by the loudest acclamations of Long live the Emperor. After which, his Majesty, attended by the whole of his illustrious family, went to visit the works carrying on in the harbour, and upon the quay.

The body of merchants had begged the Minister of Commerce, Count Romanzow, to supplicate his Imperial Majesty to condescend to permit them to invite him to a festival they wished to give him at the conclusion of the ceremony ; and which the Emperor, with his usual bounty, not only accepted, but added to the favour, by desiring that some of the principals of them should be admitted to the table ; and, in consequence, at his return from visiting the works, he and his suite came to the ball that was destined for the dinner.

This hall was decorated in a simple but elegant manner, by M. Thomon. Upon the vault was painted some garlands of flowers, and upon the wall, opposite the door, was drawn a perspective view of the New Exchange, under a beautiful imitated sky. Upon the pillars were designed trophies analogous to the subject; and at their base, steps appeared strewn with flowers. The ceiling of the hall, and the sides of the windows, were ornamented with the imitations of the different flags of all nations; and, in the middle of the ceiling, was the Imperial Eagle, holding, in one of his claws, a Cornucopia, and in the other the Russian flag, in the middle of which is the date of the birth of his Imperial Majesty. After the dinner, his Majesty, his family, with all his Courtiers, went to the Stone Theatre, which was magnificently lighted up, and a Russian play was performed. The situation of this building, at the division of the two rivers, renders the approach to it easy and convenient, as it is totally detached, and the space which separates it from the twelve colleges will be converted into a great square, of one hundred and forty-eight toises in length, and one hundred and twenty-five in breadth:

six elegant streets are to run from thence towards the quays and harbour.

The whole depth of the façade is twenty-seven toises, and the length thirty-seven. This building is surrounded with forty-four doric pillars, of which, ten are in each front, and twelve upon each side. These pillars support a terrace, which runs round the building.

Two glazed arcades are placed in the two attic fronts, each of them bearing, in the middle, allegorical figures, representing the Baltic and the Neva.

The door is of a circular form, and, upon the right and left of a gentle descent, facilitates the carriage of goods; at each of the two sides of the door is raised a rostral column, ornamented, in sculpture, with the prows of vessels. The inside of the building will contain a staircase, to go up to illuminate the light-houses.

A groupe of three atlases will support a hollow half sphere, which contain these fires; and the base of each pillar will be ornamented with colossal figures, representing Commerce and the God of the Sea.

Academy of Arts.

This magnificent building occupies a large plot of ground in the Wassiliostroff, between the Great Perspectives and the Neva; it is a square building, erected to educate and bring up a certain number of young lads as artists: their board, discipline, and education, are somewhat similar to the other places of public instruction, with this difference only, that the Professors direct the pupils' minds as much as possible to the fine arts. The principal entrance is decorated with a fine dome. There are likewise three other entrances, one to each square; and in those within the building, are three balconies, one on the opposite side to the great gateway, and the others open on each side; and upon each of them is inscribed the three following names: *Tectora Sculptura Educatio.*

This Academy is open for a month in July, when, in a number of large spacious rooms, are exhibited, gratis, to the public view, statues, paintings, medals, antiques, &c.; and, among the first, are particularly to be noticed a Lao-

coon, the Dying Gladiator, and a Hercules. In the picture room are some few pictures by the first Italian masters, and a great many by young artists, who have been brought up in the house. There are some very fine likenesses of Catharine the Second, Paul, the Empress Dowager, and the reigning Emperor and Empress; with a striking portrait of the Grand Duke. In these rooms are various models of some of the most celebrated buildings in ancient Rome; and one in cork of the celebrated church of St. Peter, in the modern city of that name. There is no distinction in the permission of visitors, and in the same room you will meet the prince decorated with his riband and star of the first order, and the bearded mugie or peasant, with his hackney coachman's plate between his shoulders. Count Strogonoff, senior, is president of this Academy.

Stranger's Burying Ground.

All the burying grounds in St. Petersburg are in the outskirts of the city, and in this, which is situate upon the extremity of the island of Wassiliostroff, is cut upon the base of a most

beautiful marble pedestal, surmounted by a sepulchral urn, the following inscription :

Verite terrible et cruelle,
 En vain de mon esprit je voudrais te bannir ;
 Lorsque tout autour me rappella
 Une sombre et tendre souvenir
 Virtue me, suivre, ami tendre et fidele
 La mort frappent me fait toujours souffrir.

P. BIRON DE COURLAND.

THE quarter of Petersburg, comprehends the Island of St. Peter, surrounded by the Neva and Newka, and the Islands of Christophiostrow, Apothecaries Island, and Cammoniostrow Island, all of which are formed by an arm of the last named river. The length of the Island of St. Peter, from the beginning where it is formed by the Newka to the western point of Christophiostrow, is six wersts ; and its breadth, from the little Neva to the extremity of Cammonios-trow, is three wersts. Upon these three islands are many places deserving inspection ; such as the

Fortress ;
 First House of Peter the Great ;

Hotel of Engineer Cadets ;
 Small Pox Hospital ;
 Cammoniostraw Palace ;
 Apothecaries' Botanical Gardens ;
 Hemp Warehouse ;
 The Church of Invalid Sailors ;
 Christophiostraw and its Amazements ;
 Greek Church of St. Peter and St. Paul ;
 Greek Church of the Trinity ;
 Greek Church of the Engineer Cadets ;
 Greek Church of the Transfiguration ;
 House and Gardens of Monsieur Levalle.

The Fortress.

Stands upon a large track of ground upon the banks of the Neva, and is surrounded by battlements, ramparts, a drawbridge, and a battery with guns of heavy calibre. The interior forms a large square, in which is the Governor's house, barracks, the mint, and an immense steam engine, made by Mr. Bolton, which moves the machine for flattening and coining the metals for the money ; also a house, in which is kept the boat built with Peter the Great's own hands ; a state prison ; and a church dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, the gilt spire of

which has upon its elevated top an angel, and its cupola has the imperial crown, surmounted by a cross. In the interior are two pictures of St. Peter and St. Paul. Upon the right and left side of the altar, placed upon the ground, they shew you eight coffins, containing the ashes of Peter the Great, his son Alexis Petrovitch, his daughters Ann and Margaret, with Alexis's and his spouse, and those of the Empress Catharine the Second and Elizabeth. Here are, likewise, countless numbers of Tartar, Turkish, Persian, Swedish, Prussian, and, latterly, French colours and standards; particularly one of the Invincible ones, taken in the last war. There is a great ceremony at this church on saints' days.

Cammoniostrów Palace

Is about four wersts from the city; it stands upon an island formed by the little Neva and the Newka; the road which leads to it is paved and lighted, and you pass over, close to the palace, upon a bridge of barges: the road from Petersburg, until you arrive there, is a continual succession of noblemen's and rich merchants' country houses. There is nothing

remarkable in the palace but its being the residence of the Emperor, and here generally, during the summer, persons, without going to court, may have a near view of the Empress, as every Sunday, when the weather is fair, she walks down a long alley from the palace to the Invalid Church, near at hand, and any well-dressed persons are suffered to stand upon one side of these walks, or at the iron gates from whence she crosses the public road to the place of worship.

Corps of Cadet Miners.

The Corps of Cadet Miners is at the extremity of the Island of Wassiliostroff, near the mouth of the Neva; this is a large handsome building, with an observatory at the top of it. This foundation is for sixty youths; their course of education lasts five years; they learn four languages, Russian, French, German, and Latin; Geometry, Algebra, Mineralogy, Chemistry, and Logic, and have some very excellent professors and governors.

The Gardens of Monsieur Levalle.

These are some gardens, newly laid out in

promenades, for the amusement of the public, and are very near the Cammonioastrow Palace: they are the property of a French gentleman of that name, who got a large fortune with his wife, who is a Russian lady.

THE quarter of Wyburgh comprehends all the ground between the right of the Neva and the Slobode of Ochta; there are few streets, except one, which forms the high road to the town of Wybourg, as all the houses in this quarter stands, mostly, detached, and are either country seats of the nobility, gentry, and rich merchants, or cottages inhabited by peasants, who cultivate the kitchen gardens, producing the vegetables for the city of St. Petersburg. Among the places most worthy the notice of strangers are,

- The Gardens of Count Stragonow;
- The Gardens of Count Besboroski;
- The Artillery Laboratory;
- The Imperial Brewery;
- Land and Sea Hospital;
- The Greek Church of St. Samson;

The Greek Church of St. Saviour ;
 The Great Slobode of Ochta and its Church ;
 The Little Slobode of Ochta ;
 The Ruins of Nyenschans.

Count Strogonow's Gardens.

They are about six wersts from the city, divided only from the Island of Cammonios-trow by the river Newka, over which there is a bridge of boats, and at the end thereof is the house and gardens. This edifice, although apparently small and simple, is, nevertheless, convenient and elegant, resembling an English ornamented cottage. Its front is upon the road side, and its back looks into the gardens. The large saloon, upon entrance, is a billiard room : upon the right is the study ; and upon the left, a servant's hall. Over those are a large dining room and bed chamber ; in the back front, close to the dining room, is a balcony, with a highly finished green varnished awning, which forms the orchestra for the musicians, who perform there every Sunday summer's evening, for the amusement of all well-dressed persons, who are indiscriminately admitted. The walks and plots are entirely

after the English taste, and managed by an English gardener. The plot, fronting the back of the house, forms a rotunda; this spot is surrounded with benches; and at the bottom of it runs a small branch of the Newka. In a small island, shaded with lofty pines and embellished with evergreen shrubs, stands a most beautiful full length statue of the god Neptune, over whose shoulder you see, upon a road on the other side, the shape of a carriage passing along, which reminds an Englishman of a statue and a cascade, like one at Vauxhall. In another walk is a large square open platform, covered with canvass, and which is appropriated to those who choose to dance, and for which purpose a band of music constantly attends. Close by this building are several thatched apartments, in which are sold coffee, tea, and every kind of refreshment. Most Sunday evenings the noble and generous owner gives a display of fire works, and here a stranger has the pleasure of seeing the fair sex assembled from every part of Europe; and stands amazed to see Russians, Finns, Ingrians, Tartars, Livonians, Courlanders, Danes, Norwegians, Germans, Poles, Prussians, English, Scotch, Irish,

French, Dutch, and Italians, who seem here collected in one general focus, to show at once, that, although under different traits, each nation has been so much favoured in the formation, either in frame, face, or person, it is difficult to judge which has had, by Providence, the preference.

Count Besboroski's Gardens.

These gardens are situated in the Wybourngh quarter, not far from the Slobode or village of Ohta; they are handsomely laid out with shrubs, walks, canals, and houses of refreshment, and are all worth seeing, for the pleasure of beholding the neighbouring village peasants perform one of their national dances; and particularly the shawl dance, which, on seeing the graces of it, one would hardly imagine, though they are some of them good dancers, that it was possible they could execute it. Here is played the Russian horn music, which is quite different from the French or bagle horn, and is said to be performed in no other place in Europe, except Russia: it is, from thence, a national music, and is extremely melodious and pleasing to the ear.

The imperial palaces in the neighbourhood are the following, and are all well worthy the curiosity of a traveller : Zarzozello, Oriambaum, Peterthorff, and the palace of the Grand Duke, at Strelna. The most elegant of them are the

Zarzozello.

It is situated upon the south west of the fortress of St. Petersburg, twenty-two wersts from the Fontanka. The road which leads to it is wide and paved, and at the end of every werst is a magnificent pillar of jasper granite, which marks the distance. The road is illuminated by one thousand one hundred lamps, which are always lighted when the imperial family are there. Peter the Great built this palace, and presented it to Catharine the First. Elizabeth, in 1744, rebuilt it upon a new plan, and the splendor and magnificence which reign through the whole, after having been completed by Catharine the Second, puts it upon an equality with the first in Europe. In the left wing is a superb chapel, whose roof forms five gilt cupolas, and upon the right wing is the imperial bath. The most remarkable apartments are fitted up with tapestry, and called

The Lyons Rooms.

	Cost.
Plaistering, gilding, painting, and glazing	15,000
The tapestry cost, made at Lyons . . .	50,000
Two Russian stoves, with solid silver doors	10,000
Floor, inlaid with mother of pearl . . .	11,750
Brass moulding cornices, gilt	32,000
Windows, and frames for the tapestry .	1,300
Thirty-six chairs, carved and gilt, made at Paris	36,000
Thirty-six chairs, made in St. Peters- burgh	18,000
Table and three doors, finished with lapis lazuli	15,000
Manual labor in fitting it up	17,000
	<hr/>
Total charge	201,050

The Author received the account of what each article cost from a friend who had a copy of it, as above inserted, given him by the architect who fitted it up.

The *Lapis Lazuli Room*, which ornaments this apartment, was found in Siberia; the

weight of that used for the pannels, mouldings, &c., is an hundred poods; each pood equal to thirty-six pounds, English: the dimensions of this apartment are thirty-six by thirty-two and a half feet; height, twenty-eight feet.

The *Amble Room*.—The side walls are amber, which Frederic the First, King of Prussia, gave to Elizabeth: the doors are inlaid with Mosaic. Another apartment is fitted up with Chinese and Dresden porcelaine; another of looking-glass; and a third with *papie machée*. In the gardens are some monuments which Catharine the Second erected in memory of heroes and patriots; and an arch which she put up to perpetuate the stopping of the plague, and the quelling of a sedition by Prince Orloff.

Palace of Peterhorff

This imperial palace is situated upon the Gulph of Finland, upon the road which leads to Gronstadt: it is twenty-five wersts from St. Petersburg. You pass some very beautiful houses and gardens, particularly those of Madame Naritzkins, at the third werst; they are well worth seeing, and particularly when you are told that their present site was formerly a bog.

In the gardens is a very handsome obelisk, which Catharine the Second had put up as a token of esteem for that most respectable lady. Peter the Great had this palace rebuilt by his architect, Le Bland, and had the gardens planted in the Dutch taste. It has been embellished in the course of every reign, since that time; and here, upon the 22d of July, old style, being the birthday of the present Empress Dowager, is given, by his Imperial Majesty her son, a grand masquerade ball, to which all well-dressed persons, by applying for tickets, may be admitted. The immense gardens are hung with variegated lamps; the fountains play; and the yachts and galleys upon the gulph are most beautifully lighted up and dressed out in colours. Amongst the fountains in these gardens is one in particular: here is the gilded figure of Neptune and his car, his sea horses, his tritons, his dolphins, and all his attributes; by which the water is thrown to an immense height. The Slobode, or village of Petershorff, has a stone church, and handsome wooden houses: when the court is there, many of the inferior officers and servants are lodged in these houses.

Palace of Oriambaum.

This Imperial Palace was built by Prince Menzicoff, in 1727 ; after his fall it became an escheat to the crown. It is situated upon the gulph of Finland, and in a continuation of the road that leads to Cronstadt ; it is forty-one wersts from St. Petersburg, eight from Petershorff, and seven from Cronstadt, from which it is separated by the gulph, and it has a most beautiful view of that town and harbour. It is not very large, having only two stories with wings, in one of which is a Greek chapel ; the principal story is elegantly furnished, and has in it some rich and beautiful china. There is likewise a Chinese apartment, varnished in black and gold. In the gardens is a magnificent greenhouse and a canal, which runs from the terrace into the gulph. Oriambaum, which was formerly a small village, is now become a large town, and is comprised in the Government of St. Petersburg.

Palace of Strelna.

This palace is, at present, the residence of the Grand Duke Constantine ; it is situated upon

the same road as the two last mentioned ; one werst from a convent, and seventeen wersts from the city. It is in a beautiful woody country, intermixed with lakes, little hills, and handsome villages. Peter the Great laid the foundation of it in 1711, and gave it to the Princess Elizabeth ; it has been only lately finished, and modernized. It is now a very handsome building, situated upon a craggy part of the shore, and from the gulph you have a most beautiful view of the city. The village of Strelna, in which it is situated, has a handsome church, and a great many good houses.

RUSSIAN ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

Order of Saint Andrew.

The brilliancy of the court is much heightened by the different orders, of which the inferior are without number ; but there are six orders which add most to its lustre, and the city of Petersburg contains perhaps more of that kind than any court in Europe. Peter the Great founded the order of Saint Andrew, in honour of that patron of the Russian empire, and the Empress Ann fixed the statutes and the dress.

The insignia of the order are a large golden Eagle, spotted with black, and having two heads, his wings spread, his beak and claws gilt, and ornamented with a golden Imperial Crown ; upon the breast is worn a Saint Andrew's Cross, enamelled with blue, and the figure of the Saint upon it, flesh coloured, and upon the four corners these four letters, SAPR, Sanctus Andreas Patronus Russia ; and upon the breast is worn a star, with a Saint Andrew's Cross in the middle : the riband across the shoulders is blue.

The Order of Saint Catharine.

Peter the Great was also founder of Saint Catharine's ; he instituted it in 1714, in honour of his spouse, upon the account of her presence of mind, and courage, which saved him and the empire at the battle of Pruth. The insignia of the order are a gold enamelled medallion, bearing upon one side of it the image of Saint Catharine, and a white cross in a red shield, sprinkled with diamonds hung to a red riband edged with silver lace, upon which is impressed the following device in the Russian language, " This is the recompense of fidelity and patrio-

fism." The star has eight points, and upon the middle of it a cross and wheel with the same Russian inscription : this order is granted only to a few number of ladies, and those only of the first distinction.

The Order of Saint Alexander Neoski.

This order owes its origin to Peter the First, and its inauguration to Catharine the First, in 1725 : the insignia and decorations are, a large octagon gold cross, enamelled with red, with the image of Saint Alexander, armed, and upon horseback. At four corners of the cross, are four eagles, with two heads each, and crowned with gold and this Russian inscription, "For industry and patriotism." Across the shoulders is a broad fire-red coloured riband, and upon the breast is an eight-pointed star, embroidered with these two letters; S. A., viz. Saint Alexander.

The Order of Saint George.

Catharine the Second instituted this military order on the 26th of November 1769. The insignia are a golden Star, in a square golden Field; with the cipher of Saint George in a

black border, with this inscription, "For military service and courage." This order is divided into four classes: the first class, bear a great cross suspended by a riband, across the shoulder, with a large star upon the breast. The second class also bear the great order and the star. The third class, a little cross fastened to a narrow riband tied round the neck; and this class have no star. The fourth class have a small cross hanging to the button-hole. This order, besides being given for some brilliant action in battle, is likewise bestowed on all officers having served twenty-five years, but this only of the fourth class.

The Order of Saint Waldimir.

This order owes its establishment to Catherine the Second, who founded it the 22d of September 1782, upon the 20th anniversary of her coronation. It is for all those who hold any superior rank or office in the empire; and for all those who have particularly distinguished themselves by their merits or their services. It is therefore for both military and civil, and is divided likewise into four classes. The insignia of the order are an eight-pointed star, partly

gold, and partly silver ; and in the middle of a red shield is a cross, upon one side of which are, in Russian characters, these letters, SIWB ; which, in English, is Saint Prince Waldimir equal to the Apostle ; and on the other side " Utility, Honour, and Glory." The order is suspended by a riband striped with black and red, which hangs over the right shoulder. The second class wear the cross fastened to a narrow riband, tied round the neck ; the third wear the little cross in the same manner without the star. The fourth have a smaller cross tied by a still narrower riband to the button hole.

The Order of Saint Ann of Holstein.

This order was founded in the year 1755, by Charles Frederic Duke of Holstein, in honour of his wife, Princess Ann of Russia. It has for distinction, a cross enamelled with red, having on one side the image of Saint Ann ; upon the other side the four capital letters A, F, P, F, *Amantibus, Justitia, Pietatis, Fidelis*. It is attached to a broad red riband, which hangs over the right shoulder, and the star is placed upon the left breast.

The mornings of the persons of rank at St. Petersburg are dedicated to walking, riding, improvement, and the arts. The young men, undrest, visit the painters, the sculptors, the lapidaries; and the ladies in elegant carriages roll from shop to shop.

Nothing is easily lost in this city; as an instance, a pocket book, containing eight hundred roubles, was found upon the road to Moscow by a hussar, who sent it to his colonel: the latter transmitted it to the police, where the loser, having before applied, was sent for, and, describing its contents, received it complete.

A lawyer lost his pocket book, with papers of great consequence; amongst which was one addressed to an officer in quarters at Zarzozello. It was sent to his address, and by him forwarded to the loser.

Carriages.

Excepting the royal family, none but those only of the rank of Field-Marsbals, Generals, Lieutenant Generals, and Metropolitans, can go with six horses to their carriages. Those of the rank of nobility, colonels, and the higher ranks of citizens, with four; and the postillion

always rides the off-side horse, except with some few who have adopted the English custom. The second class have two, and the subalterns only one.

Dress of the Common People.

The unmarried girls of the lower class, to distinguish themselves from the married women, wear their hair hanging down in one single tress, interlaced in the braids with some kind of coloured riband, and they generally choose for their long gown the most gaudy colours. Their head-dress consists of a large band covered with a gold foil, which covers part of their forehead, and ties under their hair behind their head. Those who are the wives of Russian merchants, wear a very costly dress, and, indeed, those who are not, though most miserable at home, take care to shine abroad. Their petticoats and jackets are generally embroidered with gold or silver stuff; their head-dress richly embroidered with the same. The cap is covered over with a profusion of red pearls; their ear rings, necklaces, and rings, are of large pearl or precious stones; and they throw over their heads and shoulders, when they go out, a great tissue

Indian shawl, which serves likewise as a cloak.

Manner of Living of the Lower Class.

The manner of living and laying among the lower class of Russians is harder and coarser than that of almost any other Europeans. Their ordinary fare is coarse black rye bread, and a kind of soup thickened with oatmeal, and a mixture of sour crout ; of cucumber pickled in salt without vinegar ; fish, bullocks' liver roasted, mushrooms, hard boiled peas, hard boiled eggs, sour milk ; and, instead of spices, they season high with garlic, salt, and pepper. In their Lent, they fare still worse, eating either salted herrings or dried fish, raw peas, raw beans, raw carrots, and turnips, the same ; and therefore they are, in some measure, excusable for being so much addicted to drinking of watki, which is the Russian brandy. Their common drink is quaz, brown beer ; and mead, a liquor made with honey, pepper, and water : in summer, they have a potation which is not unpleasant ; it is made with honey, water, and the juice of cranberries. This last they hawk about the streets in white glass decanters. On holidays, which in Russia

are more frequent than in any other country; their constant amusement in their cabais (alias, public-houses), is singing national songs, in large companies, or dancing national dances. The time of their music is generally the same; but their voices are mostly good, and their notes soft and plaintive. In respect to their lodging, hardly any of them have any other bed but a truss of straw, and most of them, especially the men, nothing but the floor; no sheet, blanket, nor quilt; but they cover themselves with their sheepskin pelise, then place their heads upon their wallets as a pillow, and perhaps sleep sounder than many who are stretched upon a bed of down. They are particularly fond of bathing, and especially on a Saturday evening, when you will see, at most of the baths appropriated to the lower class, an indistinct mass of old men, young men, young women, boys, and girls, all floundering naked into the baths, like frogs in a pit; and, as their ideas are no ways refined, they act thus without being conscious of giving any offence to modesty.

Baths.

In the Bathing Rooms, is a large vaulted stove, like an oven, which, when heated, makes the paved stones laying near it red hot; and, adjoining to this stove, is a kettle, fixed in masonry, for the purpose of holding boiling water. Round about the walls, are three or four rows of benches, one above another. The heat in this Bathing Room is from thirty to forty degrees of Reaumur; and that constantly kept up, and often increased, by throwing hot water upon the glowing stones. The bather lays naked upon one of the benches; where they perspire more or less, according to the heat of the atmosphere. When the bather has been in this state of perspiration some time, an aged female generally comes and washes the body all over with hot water; and then, after rubbing well with bunches of birch leaves, wipes the bather quite dry, and leaves him or her to sweat as long as they please.

Stoves.

One would imagine that an Englishman, or any other foreigner, would be very susceptible

of cold here, when the winter sets in ; but that is not the case, for he finds a more general and more pleasant heat than he meets with in his own country. All the rooms, at that season, in Russia, are hermetically shut up ; there are also double windows in every room, and, in the better sort of houses, double doors, which are never left open, but shut immediately upon coming in, or going out. In the last-named houses, the stoves that warm the room are likewise an ornament to it, being constructed generally as a round pillar, standing upon a large square base ; this last is mostly painted stone colour, and the pillar is ornamented, in very lively colours, with cornucopias, or military trophies : the pillar forms the chimney. By means of an iron plate, passing through the centre, and a handle fixed to the plate upon the outside, they can, by closing the flue, after all the wood is burnt to ashes, throw the whole of the heat into the room. The base, which contains the fire, is made very thick with brick work, and covered with clay ; so that, when heated through in the morning, it will retain the heat all day. In the evening, the fire is again lighted, and, as there is always a thermometer in most of the rooms, the heat

is increased or diminished, by opening or closing the chimney at pleasure. Every part of the room is alike warm. When they go out of doors in the winter, they put on a pelise of fur, a fur cap, fur gloves, and furred shoes over their boots.

Baptism of the Neva.

This ceremony is celebrated with great pomp by the Imperial families, who, with their Court, accompany the Metropolitan: he, mounting a stage on the river, gives his holy benediction to the waters. This festival is celebrated on the 6th of January, old style.

Freezing of the Neva.

Upon the 8th of November, 1806, the river was covered with floating ice. On the same day, the bridge of boats, their anchors being drawn up, were swung round to the two opposite shores, and remained until the thaw took place, upon the 30th of April, 1807, old style; and, in two days, this river was completely thawed, which, just before, men, women, horses and carriages, had been passing, upon the first thickness of ice, and where, in Easter

week, had been held a fair, and sledge races, and upon which had been ice hills out of number. These are formed by high scaffolds ; from whence are placed boards, in a descending position, for near a werst ; and which, having water thrown over them a few times, on its freezing, becomes a plain surface of ice. On these, seated upon sledges, with just room enough to sit, the common people, and children, upon festivals, with the velocity of arrows, slide down by hundreds. And at Easter, are booths, mountebanks, puppet-shows, roundabouts, refreshments, and stands with cakes and pastry, and eggs dried, which are purchased to be given away on Easter day ; and, on presenting them, they say, "*Jesus Christ is risen to-day ;*" and those who receive them answer, "*Yes, he is risen.*" After that, they embrace each other.

There is another great festival, likewise, on the river, which, upon the breaking up of the ice, no boat is suffered to ply ; nor is the bridge put up, or any person allowed to pass, until this ceremony is performed. The Governor of the Fortress, in his barge, accompanied by five other barges, with their colours flying, and the

cannon of the citadel firing, always announces his passage, and safe arrival at the Winter Palace; and by this ceremony, it is understood that he has declared the passage of the river free and open.

Watermen.

Most of the grand noblemen have Gondolas, in which, in summer, they row, in the cool of the evening, upon the Neva, attended by their watermen and steersmen, in numbers generally eleven, mostly their slaves, dressed in the Dutch taste; and they all play upon military instruments, or French horns, &c.; and most of them sing well, their voices being judiciously mixed with the music. They also beat time, by the dashing of ten oars. Here are numberless boats for hire, and ferry-boats all over the river; the passage across is charged five copecks. Petersburg, in the last built quarter, is very well lighted, but in the others, only just sufficiently to shut out total darkness. The lamps are spherical, and fastened with a line to a square wooden post, from which they are drawn up or let down.

Watchmen and Firemen.

Amongst the many excellent regulations of this city, there are none more useful, or better administered, than the day and night watch, for the safety of individuals and the extinction of fires. For the first, there are in every street, and even in the lanes, habitable watch-houses, sufficiently large to lodge and comfortably receive two men, who are called *Bottersneiks*. These men wear coloured bonnets, upon which is written, in yellow cloth letters, the quarter of the town to which they belong; one of whom is always at the watch-house door, with a battle-axe in his hand, and a rattle stuck in his girdle, ready to give assistance if called upon, and who is obliged to conduct home, if possible, all persons in liquor; but, if they are too far gone in drink, to take care of them in the watch-house till morning, when they carry the report of all that has passed in the twenty-four hours, in their district, to the Lieutenant of Police in each of their respective quarters.

The Firemen consist of a numerous corps, who are dispersed in every one of the ten quarters of the city, having, in each quarter, a

guard-house and dwelling-house, appropriated for their use. In other buildings adjoining, are a number of fire-engines, buckets, ladders, fire poles ; and in the stables, horses constantly harnessed, to set off with the men and engines upon the least alarm. Upon the top of each of these guard-houses is a turret, where there is a fireman constantly placed, with a telegraph, to watch the general signal of fire : this is always made from the spire of the fortress, which commands a full view of the whole city. There is, at every guard-house, an Inspector, who, in a carriage kept on purpose, goes with the firemen, to superintend and to direct them. There are often false alarms, when, notwithstanding, you will see them in a few minutes collected into the place indicated by the signals.

Public Foundations.

You meet with very few or no beggars in the streets of Petersburg, excepting the slaves, who compose the greatest part of the poor, and have been turned off by their owners. The poor and aged, who cannot get a livelihood, are received into an hospital, where they are taken care of. At Moscow, and at most of the other

great towns, institutions exist of the same kind. This at Petersburg is situated in one of the extremities of the city, upon the beautiful large canal of the Fontanka; it consists of an immense large brick building, detached from others; the architecture neat and simple. The ground-floor is employed in offices for the house; and the upper stories, consisting of large and lofty rooms, are occupied by the sick. In the winter, the heat is kept up to ten or twelve degrees of Reaumur. This house receives all the necessitous sick and poor, except those who have a certain disease, who have an hospital apart. They are maintained, and receive a cure, without any gratification; but the artisans and domestics who are admitted, pay four roubles per month. Upon their first entrance, they are bathed, shaved, and receive the clothing of the house. They have each a separate bed, with curtains, though without testers. The men and women have separate apartments.

The Lying-in and Foundling Hospital.

Catharine the Second established one of these at Moscow and St. Petersburg. These are very large, and every thing relative to their

administration announces much order and care, as that Empress was well aware that, in such a concern, nothing should be done by halves. All the women who present themselves, either by day or by night, are received; nor are they obliged, without they choose it, to declare their names; and they are permitted, if they please, to remain veiled during their stay. Upon their arrival, a midwife examines them, and if they judge they are within a week of their time, they are immediately admitted, and are kept fifteen days after their delivery, except in extraordinary cases, and then longer. During the whole time, they are carefully attended and nourished, and they may take their children with them when they go out, or send them to the

Foundling Hospital.

Here the children are received at all hours; no one has a right to ask any questions. Even in the night, any person carrying a child has only to declare if the child has been baptized or not, and if it has, what is its christian name; this person also receives two roubles, as a kind of gratification. The day of the child's arrival, and its sex, is registered, as is also the decla-

ration of the person who brings it, relative to the effects and clothes brought with it, and the marks, if any, upon its body or limbs, with any other observation or declaration that the bearer wishes to make. If it has not been baptized, it is done immediately, and a little crucifix with the number of its register is tied round its neck. These children are nursed and suckled by healthy women. From two years old they are habituated to easy occupations ; and at seven years, if not before reclaimed, their moral and civil education commences ; they are then taught to read and write, and placed to some trade most suitable to their capacity and inclination.

The Prisons.

There are in St. Petersburg, besides the places of confinement in each quarter, four principal prisons, one of which merits a description : it is built from a plan of the celebrated philanthropist Mr. Howard, and is a neat edifice of two stories in the form of a pentagon. There are no windows on the outside, and only one door of general entrance, which is made of iron : in each of the five corners is a tower, rising above the rest of the roof, and which serves for store-

houses. Upon each story is a range of rooms, although of different sizes, the entry to which is from a covered gallery. They are all constructed in the same manner: each has a lofty window which looks into the courts; a cubic stove; a stone seat and table; an iron door, and in the wall a necessary. In the middle of one of the courts, there is a little prison of the same make as the great one, where, besides the apartments of the prisoners, there is a Chapel, an Office for the Clerks, a Guardhouse, and a room for private correction. The court of this little prison is appropriated for the prisoners to take the air in.

SINCE the suppression of the dignity of Patriarchs by Peter the Great, the Russian Emperors reunite in their own persons the ecclesiastical jointly with the temporal power, and that is yet one of the reasons why the Russians have a profound veneration for their sovereign; they look upon him as the representative of God upon earth, and when he orders they blindly obey, because they believe the will of their monarch is the will of God. Peter, upon the suppression of the Patriarchate, established two

learned colleges, the Directing Senate and the Holy Synod. He raised the Directing Senate to the rank of a supreme Court, or first College of the Empire. In 1764, the Empress Catharine the Second gave it a new form; she ordered that in future it should be composed of six departments, having each their distinct districts; four of these are established at Petersburg, and two at Moscow; each of these publishes their orders, and addresses them to the inferior courts. The nomination and number of the members entirely depend upon the will of the monarch; and as there is neither president, nor vice-president, the members take their seats according to the date of their creation. It is always composed of men of distinguished rank, celebrated generals, privy counsellors, princes, counts; and by the authority of different ukases, every governor is a member by virtue of his office. This Imperial College publishes the laws and edicts which they receive from the monarch, and it is charged with their execution. It is in fact the last tribunal, for no one can appeal from its decrees, and, if any one is dissatisfied with its sentence, they have no other resource than presenting a petition to the Emperor. Next to

this follows the Directing Senate ; the Heralds Office composed of three members ; the Office of the Archives of the Empire ; the office of the Imperial Treasurer, now called the Council of Imperial finance ; the office of Master General of the Requests, who has a deputy likewise at Moscow ; the office of Mensuration and of fixing the boundaries of estates, who are charged with settling all difficulties respecting limits between proprietors ; the office of Secret Expeditions, which is only composed of a Civil Major General and a Secretary. The Holy Synod is charged with the regulation of all ecclesiastical affairs. In the Senate-house is placed a silver cabinet which contains the original manuscript, consisting of three volumes, of the code of laws given by the late Empress Catharine the Second, and written by her own hands. The present Emperor Alexander has established a College of Laws, to revise this code, and to submit to him and the senate any new ones that may be conceived to be of additional benefit to the empire.

Catharine's Laws.

Towards the end of her reign, Catharine the

Second, wishing to establish the civil liberties of her subjects upon the security of the laws, formed, in every one of the Russian governments, a tribunal, calculated to prevent a number of crimes and misfortunes: this tribunal was called the Court of Conscience or Equity. It is composed of a president and six assessors, two of whom are chosen every year out of the class of tradesmen, and two out of the class of peasants; these assessors can only sit in judgment upon persons of their own class: they are obliged to pronounce according to the laws. This Court was established with a particular view to the preservation of individual security: it was ordained never to lose sight of a wise philanthropy, or the respect due to one's fellow creatures, and in general to be a safeguard against injustice and oppression. Its intention was to judge with impartiality, and to punish with mercy: it was to distinguish between those guilty of an accidental crime, and others forced into the commission of guilt under particular circumstances; and to alleviate the severity of the punishment of those who, too young to know what they were doing, had foolishly and ignorantly committed crimes punishable by the

laws. In civil cases this Court is charged to settle differences between plaintiff and defendant, and to propose every method of accommodation the case will admit of. But the greatest advantage of this Court is, the obligation it is under to pay attention to every petition which sets forth that the complainant had remained in prison more than three days, without knowing the reason of his detention ; or they are obliged to summon such prisoner before them, particularly if he was not committed for any offence against the imperial family ; for high treason, murder, or theft. Before he is remanded, the Court is obliged to inform itself of the reasons of the prisoner's arrest, and why he had not been examined. In all these cases the order must be executed within twenty-four hours, or in the proportion of a day for the distance of every twenty-four wersts ; and, in case of neglect, the president is subject to a fine of four hundred, and each assessor six roubles. If it appears that the prisoner was not arrested for any crime above named, he must be set at liberty ; but if, on the contrary, he had given in a false declaration, or was deficient in proof of

what he had asserted, he is not only sent back to prison, but closer confined than before.

The Police.

The Police of Petersburg is well organized ; the Police Master General has, under his orders, a tribunal, composed of an under master of police for every quarter : there are, at the police office, two Presidents, one for the criminal and one for the civil affairs, and two assessors taken from the class of citizens. This court is charged to maintain tranquility and good order, and to watch over the public morals ; to enforce the observation of the laws, and to put in execution the orders of Government, as well as that of every other court of justice. The service of this tribunal is carried on almost imperceptibly, and with such vigilance and exactitude, that there is seldom any murder, street or house robbery committed ; and you may walk about this city every hour of the night, without arms, and without danger. Every morning at seven o'clock, the inspectors of the respective quarters give an account to the police master of their department, of every thing that has passed

within the twenty-four preceding hours, who immediately proceed against the culpable. The laws upon which the life and liberty of the subjects depend, in Russia, are very singular. From corporal punishment, all noblemen, all freemen, and even those made so, are exempted, as well as all those who claim the right of citizen, provided these last have declared themselves to possess a capital of 5000 roubles. It would appear that such laws have the most fatal consequences; but the Ukases, which contain them, have always an article, which, to prevent an abuse, declares, that any nobleman, or any person having the right of a citizen by having a capital of five thousand roubles, may lose their lives by virtue of a judgment, but the sentence which condemns them cannot be put in execution until the sanction of the sovereign and the senate has been obtained. The laws ordain, likewise, that the nobles and citizens of the description above named should only be tried by their peers, and the punishment of the lower orders is seldom proportionate to their crimes. These are confined to five descriptions; the knout, banishment to Siberia, the galleys, whip-

ping, and imprisonment in the houses of correction.

Religion.

The Russians constantly follow the dogmas, rites, and ceremonies of the Greek religion. The version of the Russian bible is in the Sclavonian language; their mass is celebrated in that tongue, and from the beginning of it to the communion service the door of the sanctuary is shut, and a curtain drawn close over the altar, except in Easter week, when all is left open. There are neither seats nor benches in their places of worship: the sovereign and all the congregation are uncovered, and stand during the service. The Emperor, the apparent and presumptive heirs to the crown, with a very few privileged noblemen, are the only persons who can enter within the sanctuary. The Russian masses consist of many short ceremonies, as well as prayers and singing, to which the people answer by multiplied signs of the cross, and by prostrating themselves upon their faces against the earth, crying out *Gospodi pomilloui*, which is Lord have mercy upon us.

In all their houses there is always an image, which commonly represents Our Saviour, the

Virgin Mary, or St. Nicholas the patron of Russia; and in the streets they are placed in niches, for the notice of the passengers: however pressed the common people are in going by these, or their churches, they always stop and pay their respects by certain signs. As soon as they rise in the morning, and before they go to bed at night, they never omit standing before the image, and marking themselves with the sign of the cross. Upon the eve and upon the days of festivals, they light up a number of little wax candles before these images. Divorce is authorized by the Greek religion, and is permitted in Russia, in certain cases; but polygamy is forbidden, and the people therefore look upon it as a sin to eat the flesh of a cock, and give him the name of (Payan) Pagan, because he is a polygamist: they think they sin against the Holy Ghost in eating a pigeon.

Marriage.

The Russian marriages are solemnized in the church, before the altar, whither they proceed with the figure of some Saint carried before them. During the ceremony, a crown is put

upon each of their heads; the priest reads to them an admonition of their reciprocal duties; gives them to drink of a cup, in token of the present union of their persons and fortunes, and dismisses them with his blessing. At their return from church, the father, or, if he be dead, the nearest male relative, presents the young couple with a loaf of bread, and some salt, accompanied with a wish that they may never know the want of either of them; for which, they thank him upon their knees. In the evening they sit down to supper, after which the new-married pair retire to rest.

Baptism.

During the celebration of divine service, the woman (I speak of the lower ranks) whose child is to be baptized, whilst the clergyman is holding in his hand the silk packet in which is enclosed the Holy Sacrament, comes forward, and presents the child to the priest, who, depositing the Sacrament, takes the child; and, the assistant holding the silver chalice and a spoon, after he has, with holy water, marked the child with the sign of the cross, takes out of the first some liquor, and pours it into the

mouth of the child, and then, after some prayers, gives it his holy benediction.

Burial.

As soon as the corpse is brought out of the house, the assistant, who carries a censer in his hand, begins by perfuming the coffin; the priest going before, immediately begins chaunting the funeral service, and continues until he arrives at the burying ground, the mourners bringing up the rear. The grave is about four feet deep, and the body is let down into it with sheets, instead of ropes. Whilst this is doing, the priest repeats a form of prayer adapted to the ceremony, and then, taking a spade, he throws some earth upon the coffin; the mourners, most of them, do the same. The priest then repeats a short prayer, and, after that, he and the whole of the attendants, retiring to a corner of the churchyard, partake of cold boiled sugared rice, mixed with raisins. Each person is offered a glass of brandy, and likewise presented with a small white loaf.

The Peasantry.

The Russian noblemen and gentlemen do not

estimate their fortunes by the number of acres they possess, but by that of their peasants ; many of them owning the whole inhabitants of an extensive district as their sole property. Amongst these proprietors, Count Cheremittoff is supposed to be owner of one hundred and thirty thousand souls, men, women, and children ! In fact, more than three-fourths of the people are in abject slavery. They are transferred like cattle ; are obliged to marry when and whom their master pleases, who can, when he chooses, likewise separate, by sending a man and his wife to different places ; and they are likewise obliged to pay him a tax for every child. The Russian Government, and particularly that under Catharine the Second, who has rendered such signal services to her people, is reproached for not having abolished this vassalage ; but there is the greatest probability that it is impossible. There is every reason to imagine such an operation, if sudden, would not be without its inconveniencies, even to the persons intended to be benefited by it. It is an affecting truth, but verified by facts, that slavery degrades men to that point to take away from them all love of liberty, or even spirit to make proper

use of their privileges when they have obtained them! To make them enjoy it, they must be gradually prepared for it; in the same manner as it is necessary to prepare the eyes of a sick man, shut out from the light, to receive the rays of the sun. Before you abandon them to their own strength, you must learn them to make a good use of it. When a peasant wishes to obtain leave of his owner to quit his village, in search of some employ elsewhere, he is obliged to pay him an annual fine for his licence, and obtain a passport, without which he cannot move. If they possess talents only sufficient to qualify them for service as day labourers, the allowance they make their lords is seldom more than ten roubles per annum; but if acquainted with any handicraft or other business that enables them to get employ in cities, or great towns, they pay their owners from one hundred to one thousand roubles annually, according to their success in life; this licence being renewed every year. While they are, perhaps, improving in fortune and talents, the more their situation is meliorated the less they think of returning to their village, and, consequently, the greater is the fine they pay to their lord. Many of the

Russian noblemen's slaves, at Petersburg, are worth two or three hundred thousand roubles, and are looked upon as merchants of the first class.

Those who, from choice or necessity, remain at home, manage some little plot of ground, allotted them by their Lord; upon which they keep some half-starved beasts, and grow some little hay and corn. They are obliged to dedicate three days service in a week to their master; and he, on his part, both by law and interest, is bound to keep and nourish such of his peasants who fall sick, or are past labour, if they have not the means of doing for themselves. But this, indeed, is not very expensive, considering the coarse manner in which the lower orders live. It is impossible not to admire that talent of imitation which forms one of the most striking features of the Russian character. The lowest boor, and those the most ignorant, of any handicraft business, will quickly learn to execute any common mechanical work. The Russian peasant is, in his own dwelling, a carpenter, mason, shoemaker, tailor, smith, and potter. But, as he is by far the most expert at the hatchet, it serves him most frequently for

hammer, saw, and plane ; and with this instrument only he can build wooden houses, carriages, and, in fact, form most of the articles of necessity made of wood. The women can comb and spin the flax and hemp, and frequently weave the linen for the use of the family ; they die the wool with the juice of different plants ; they dress also the skins of several animals, to make their pelises ; in fact, every family can do most of its work, without being obliged to solicit the assistance of their neighbours.

Produce.

Russia produces every thing necessary for trade and the construction and equipment of shipping. Those which are built at Petersburg, and at Cronstadt, are made of oak ; those of Archangel, with fir. The oak comes from the province of Cazan. The provinces of the Ukraine and Moscow furnish the hemp ; and the masts are found in the vast forests of Novogorod and the Gulph of Finland. Wybourg supplies the pitch and tar ; and in many of the provinces are manufactures of ropes and sails. Siberia produces furs, and an immense number of pine trees, and wood for

firing. Archangel produces pitch, fish, glue, tallow, beasts, skins, leather, wax, honey, fruits, and timber for ship-building: Astracan, scoop and delicious fruits. Moscow, Little Russia, Bolgorod, Novogorod, and Livonia, produce corn, tobacco, hemp, and flax. The Ukraine, for its fertility, and the mildness of its climate, may be considered as the granary of the Empire. In a word, Russia has, in herself, all that is necessary for her trade, and for the support and comfort of its inhabitants. The numerous rivers abound with fish: the Russian cattle, and her horses, are excellent: the latter, though small, are vigorous and indefatigable, and the Tartarian, in particular, most beautiful. What riches, what resources, if all-bountiful Nature was seconded by its inhabitants! if liberty animated or created industry in this immense country, and if the population increased the number of persons necessary for its cultivation! The magazines of Petersburg are every year filled with merchandize; much of it comes from Siberia, a country also abounding with metals and precious stones, particularly topazes and amethysts, the greatest number of which are found in the western part of the province.

The merchandize is mostly transported by water; from Silingo, it passes into the lake Blickat, and from it, by the Angeria, into the Yuneff; from that, into the Oby; and from the Oby into the Tobol; and then is carried four hundred wersts by land, to Touchoussowga. There it is embarked upon the Kama; and from thence, by the Volga, and through the canals of Wischen and Wolodzok, through the Wolkoff, into the lake of Ladoga; and from it, by the Neva, to St. Petersburg. In fact, the commerce of this Empire is immense, and no part of it more so than that in the Baltic sea, in which innumerable vessels from all parts, destined to the Russian ports, arrive from Europe and America. The principal mode of conveyance of goods from one part of the interior into the other, is by water; yet there is a great deal transferred by land carriage, by means of travelling in cassans, formed of seventy or one hundred small carts, from a half ton to fifteen hundred weight, drawn by one horse; and, in winter, they carry much more upon sledges. To each two carts, one driver is assigned; and, in summer, they pass the whole night in the open air, upon some great common

near the road side, where the horses are turned to grass, some of the men watching them, whilst the others lie down to sleep on their carriages. In winter they stop at cabacs, which are Russian public-houses; and in this manner they travel many thousand wersts; neither is this kind of carriage dear, as you pay only five copecks per cent. for seven or eight hundred wersts.

Agriculture.

The state of agriculture, in all countries, depends as much upon the nature of the soil and climate as upon the skill and industry of its inhabitants; and although Russia contains, within its extensive Empire, a variety of climates and soils, yet, from the nature of its government, the prejudices and indolence of its inhabitants, in the great scale of improvement in husbandry it is at least a century behind that of England; which certainly is a circumstance much to be lamented, as, otherwise, by its improvement in agriculture, this great Empire might become the granary of Europe.

The Russians know nothing of artificial grasses, and have no idea of raising turnips, or

any other green spring food, excepting for culinary purposes. Their cattle is exclusively fed upon hay. Nature, however, with her maternal aid, assists the Russian peasantry ; as many tracts are so susceptible of culture, that much is done with very little pains and very imperfect implements. In fact, the manner in which agriculture is carried on is so artless and simple, that it requires no prolix description ; and, as a proof of its simplicity, here follows a short sketch of some of their implements. The commonest kind of plough is the light fork or hook plough, called, in the Russian language, soeha, used in most of the provinces of Great Russia, Siberia, Livonia, Courland, and in all the provinces bordering upon the Baltic. It is without wheels, has two short plough-shares, not unlike fork-prongs, which are fastened to two wooden socks, coming from the handles, and is drawn only by one horse, or two oxen. The whole is so light that it can be held by a boy ; and the horse, whose exertion is small, goes generally without reins, and thus the ploughman's hands are free. This plough bites no deeper than an inch and a half, and sets the furrow, as it has no mould board, quite upright,

so that, as the ploughman goes along, he is obliged to turn it down as much as he can with his feet. The harrow consists of nothing more than wooden pegs, driven into thin cross wooden bars, joined together with thongs of willow; but, in Livonia, they are fastened with joints. The use of the roller, although a very necessary instrument in the sandy soil of many provinces, is very little known, and seldom used. They mow, however, remarkably well and close, with a very short-bladed scythe, and make their hay as in England.

Their sickle is somewhat similar to the English one, and though they reap but a small plot of ground in the day, they cut the corn very close, and scatter very little behind them. They bind it in sheaves, and then make small stacks in the fields where it grew; and as they want it for threshing, bring it to the drying house, which is built like a barn, having a few shutters upon the side, which, as well as the door, is hermetically closed, when the fire is lighted. On one side, or at the end, is a stone stove, the same as those in the houses, only of a coarser construction; this is heated, and, the sheaves having been previously hung up, on

poles across, near the top, the flues running all round, what with the heat, and what with the smoke, they soon dry. The windows and doors are then opened, the sheaves are taken away, and the corn thrèshed out; which, being in a manner kiln-dried in the straw, will keep in a bulk without damaging; and one of these drying-houses will serve, in general, a whole village. Immediately as the snow is melted from the ground, the horned cattle must seek their own nourishment, very frequently upon very poor and distant pastures. When winter returns, and prevents them from grazing, they are foddered in the house, but so sparingly, that their bones seem ready to pierce through their skins, and they are frequently reduced to such weakness as not to be able to raise themselves without the aid of their keepers. Even the fattened beasts have little else but the grains from the brandy stills, of which there is one upon all the great estates in the country. The poor beasts have scarcely any thing besides the straw, which, having been kiln-dried, must consequently have lost all its moisture. Indeed, now and then, amongst the most expert herdsmen, the cows, when fresh calved, have some hay. Many of

the cattle, in consequence of this ill-judged management, when turned out in the spring, are so miserably reduced, that as soon as they begin to taste the young springing grass, they are taken with a violent scouring, which soon carries them off. The breed of sheep in the Russian empire is proportionably much greater than that of neat cattle; but this department of rural economy is far short of perfection: almost every where the attention is directed rather to an increase of the number than to any improvement of the species. The immense pastures of Russia are covered with flocks who do not supply wool enough to dispense with the importation of that necessary article; the sheep in winter are likewise badly nourished; and as, from the climate, they must be necessarily kept in the sheep-house, badly littered, their wool, except that of the Calmuc and the Carcasan growth, is so coarse, as to resemble goats hair more than wool. The introduction and propagation therefore of a foreign breed would be very desirable, particularly Spanish, as one of those sheep will yield four times as much wool as the Russians.

Population.

The population is computed, by M. Voltaire, to amount to four and twenty millions; by this computation, he says, there are eight persons to every square mile. Russia, he adds, is therefore five times less than Spain, but contains four times the number of inhabitants. "It is," he says, "almost as populous as France, or Germany. But, considering its prodigious extent, the number of souls is thirty times less."

Revenues.

The revenues are produced principally by the Capitation tax, upon all the capital of all merchants or tradesmen; by the crown lands, custom house dues, land entries, judicial fees, stamps. By taxes upon the sale of all moveable property; upon public houses, salt, the produce of the mines; the coinage; by a tax in kind; the post and post horse duties; by ground quit rents; the tax for the levy of recruits, which is paid by the merchants and those who have no slaves. In lieu of every recruit the merchants are bound to furnish, they are taxed fifty roubles.

Recruits.

The method of recruiting in Russia is by a levy of such a number of men, as the exigencies of government may require out of every hundred peasants in the respective provinces : the number that are levied are sent to the town, in which is the residence of the governor and council, in certain proportionate bodies, every day until the whole quota is complete. The Governor, Vice-Governor, Town Clerk, and Council, with a Secretary, an inspecting Surgeon, an officer, and two soldiers with their firelocks, are assembled in the Council Chamber. The person who is sent as proper for a military man, is conducted into the room entirely stripped of his clothes ; after some questions asked him by the members of the council, he is carefully examined by the surgeon. If approved of by him, he is then turned over to the officer and the two soldiers, the first placing him, and the two last holding the standard : if his measure is the proper height, his name is entered, and he is sent out into another apartment, where the front of his head is immediately shaved ; but if from bodily infir-

mities, or defect in the necessary height, he is not thought a proper subject, the hinder part of his head is shaved, to prevent him from appearing again among the new levies.

Money.

The polunski is an imaginary coin ; four hundred are supposed to make a rouble.

A denitski likewise imaginary ; two hundred make a rouble.

A copeck is a copper coin ; one hundred copecks make a rouble.

Ten silver copeck pieces go also to a rouble.

A silver rouble is never worth less than one hundred and twenty copecks, and often much more.

Gold ducats are worth four roubles.

Gold imperials ten roubles, but very scarce.

Bank notes of blue paper are worth five roubles.

Do. of red paper are worth ten roubles.

Do. of thin long white paper are worth twenty-five roubles.

Do. of thin white oblong paper are worth fifty roubles.

Do. of thin white square paper are worth one hundred roubles.

A rouble, in common course of Exchange,			
is worth	0	2	6
Half rouble	0	1	3
Quarter rouble	0	0	7½
Copper five copeck pieces,	0	0	1½

Russian Weights and Measures.

The Russian foot is the same as the English, and was adopted by Peter the Great, when he formed his Marine. It is divided into twelve inches, and each inch into ten lines, and each line into ten points.

The Russian yard, called archine, has twenty-eight English inches, which are divided into sixteen vershoks.

The sachine or Russian verge, is three archines or seven feet, and consequently a foot longer than the English measure.

The werst, or Russian mile, is five hundred fathoms.

The zelotneck weighs seventy grains.

The loth is equal to three zelotnecks.

The pound contains thirty-two loths.

The pood contains forty pounds Russian, and thirty-six English.

The barkowity weighs ten poods.

The chelanth is six Winchester bushels.

The cheteworth is composed of eight cheterwoicks.

In a hod of bricks, each brick weighing nine pounds, they place thirty-six bricks.

Throughout all Russia, all ground is estimated by desyatines (or desœtines), each eighty fathoms long and thirty fathoms broad.

They reckon in Russia one hundred and fifty-nine convents of monks, governed by fifty-eight archimandrites, and ninety-nine priors; and sixty-seven convents of nuns governed by abbesses. Upon the whole, there are about two thousand six or seven hundred monks, and about one thousand three hundred nuns. The monks are not permitted to marry, though marriage is the indispensable preliminary to the ordination of a priest. All the ecclesiastics wear long beards, in imitation of the apostles, and long hair, which hangs down upon their shoulders, without being tied.

Russia is divided into forty-five governments,
namely

Moscow	Archangel	Wyburg
Petersburgh	Novogorod	Revel

—Hear this, ye Democrats, and think if ye are capable of such actions in a monarch.

A minister of police, before his departure for a distant province, where he had been appointed Police Master, asked the Emperor for his instructions : “ Only one is necessary,” answered his Imperial Majesty : “ recollect, at every instant, that the Magistrates are established for the utility of the people, not the people for the utility of the magistrate.”

In a voyage the Emperor took in 1802, his equipage and suite followed him, he himself going before, dressed as a simple officer. Upon the road he perceived a veteran soldier, whose white locks and interesting figure prepossessed him in his favour ; he profited, therefore, of his disguise to enter into conversation with him, and began by asking him what he waited upon the road for. “ To see the Emperor,” answered the invalid : “ I should never forgive myself if I was to let slip such an occasion to see so good a prince.” The mildness and the figure of this supposed officer engaged the old man to speak his mind : he praised and blamed the things he had been witness to ; he compared the duties of the father of his people to those of the duties of

the father of a family. The monarch listened with attention to the rustic eloquence of the veteran, and was pleased with the innocent homage rendered to his humanity, and his goodness to his subjects. The old man now wished to depart, as he said, to dress himself, as he lived just by, in a proper manner to see his sovereign, whose equipages he began to see were coming. "Stay where you are," said the pretended officer; "you have already seen him you wait for, and are now talking with him." Just at the moment the soldier thought he was laughing at him, but as soon as he saw his attendants approaching his error ceased, and he threw himself at his sovereign's feet. The Monarch, lifting him up, embraced him; thanked him for his attachment and the pleasure he had given him, and above all for his advice. The bounty of the Sovereign, it is said, will perpetuate this meeting, in the family of the veteran, even after the poor old man shall, himself, cease to exist.

The writer of the following anecdote was, himself, present on the 30th of April 1806, at the scene he describes:—The Clerk of the parish of Irban, in the province of Courland, whose

name is Firty, and one of the peasants belonging to the Princess Seik, had ventured out to sea, in a most tremendous storm, in an open boat, to save some Cossacks, in the war before the last, on their voyage to Stralsund in a ship which was sinking. He was fortunate enough, in three trips, to save fifty lives, although at the hazard of his own. His Sovereign, in consideration of his courage and humanity, and as a mark of distinction, sent him a reward of one thousand roubles, and a very large medal, decorated with the bust of his Imperial Majesty, and surrounded with the following device, in the Russian language :

"For useful Merit."

This medal, the insignia of the Order of Saint Wladimir, was to be suspended from his neck by a riband. The Dowager Empress, likewise, sent him a valuable highly enamelled gold snuff box, with a letter written with her own hand. Firty was ordered to come to Mittau, to receive the imperial presents from the hands of the civil governor, Mr. Arsenoff, whose humanity has been long known, and which particularly distinguished itself on this occasion.

The ceremony took place at the Governor's

house, in the midst of a large but select company. It began by reading to Firty the letter of his Excellency Count Kotchuba, the minister for home affairs, and who adds to the noblest generosity the most discerning and distinguished talents : the letter, for the peasant's comprehension, had been translated into the Estonian language.

His Excellency the Governor then decorated him with the medal, and gave him the money and the Dowager Empress's letter ; and then embraced and complimented this brave man, in such a manner as sensibly affected all the spectators.

Firty himself, with great emotion, declared his sentiments of gratitude towards his monarch and his august family, in terms, which, though simple, were so much the better calculated to operate upon his auditors. Amongst other things he said, " That the favours he that day had received were more than particularly agreeable to him, as it would place him in a situation which would enable him to give to his children an education the most likely to dispose them to be useful to their country, and zealous in the service of their generous Emperor ; whilst it was

calculated to inculcate in their minds their duty towards their fellow creatures. He remarked likewise, that what he had done at that dangerous moment, was, by many, deemed rash and blameable : that he was not led to it by any sentiment or hope of reward, or even from any superstitious views, but solely from these feelings of his heart, with which he believed the Almighty had at that moment inspired him. He, therefore, begged that no merit should be attributed to him.

The ceremony finished, his Excellency the Governor invited him and the whole company to dinner, where his royal benefactor's health and his were drank in flowing bumpers. Upon his quitting the house the people ran from all parts of the town, eager to see a simple peasant, who was so much distinguished by his imperial master ; and one might easily read upon their countenances, Long life to the monarch who so well knew how to value and honour real merit, though concealed under the rude habit of a simple peasant.

May 21, 1806.—The ships which have returned from making discoveries in the Kamohatken and Japanese Seas, after a three years'

voyage, have brought back with them a cask of water from the Neva, which they had taken with them at their departure. They say the taste is as sweet as when first taken up, but the colour is become blacker. What is still more remarkable is, that, in so long and fatiguing a voyage, they have lost only seven men.

The Emperor has settled a pension of three thousand roubles upon the captain, and one thousand upon each officer; besides granting an exemption from all future service to the crew, and a pension for life.

Petersburgh, though a very dear place, is tolerably cheap, excepting in house-rent, to strangers, and there is not a city in the world, which, in consequence of hard frost, receives the necessaries of life from such distant parts of its empire. Cattle are brought from the Ukraine, from Astracan, the neighbourhood of the Don and the Volga; and though the fish of the Neva, particularly the salmon, the sadoc, and the smelts, are excellent, yet in the winter season, when the frozen articles come to market,

they have fish from Perna, the Volga, and the Black Sea. You may frequently see, served at the same table, the starlet of the Volga, the cavier of Ural, the veal of Archangel, the mutton of Astracan, the beef of the Ukraine, and the game of Siberia. Fruits are brought from distant countries ; most of the cherries from the Ukraine, water melons from the borders of the Volga and the Don ; the apples and pears from Wolga, Oka, Astracan, Persia, and Holstein. Grapes from Astracan ; and a sort of apples which are transparent, and called in the Russian language *nalium*, from Moscow.

The prices of provisions in 1807 were as follow :

	Rouble.	Copeck
Rye flour, per lb.	.	2
Wheaten flour, per lb.	.	3
Beef, per lb.	.	1
Chircasein mutton	.	12
Veal	.	10
Cabbages, per 100	.	3..... 0
Cucumbers, per 1000 ; of these there is a great sale, as they salt them, and make a large consumption	.	2..... 50
Fowls, per couple	.	60

	Roubles.	Copecks
Turkey		50
Moor game		60
Partridges, per brace		50
Hares		40
Snipes, per brace		30
Fish, per lb.		10
Butter, per lb.		20
English cheese		40
Eggs, per score		20
Wood, per sachine	3...	20
Port wine, per pipe	380	
Midoc claret	180	
Champaigne	150	
Russian beer, per dozen	1...	44
English porter, do.	18	
Washing, and changing linen, every day, per month	6	
Servant, per month, with board	15	
Keep of a horse, do.	20	

In 1806, there were killed at St. Petersburg,
per week,

Bullocks :—

April, May, and June*	800
July	2000

* The above months are Russian fasts.

August, September and October	. 2500
To the 15th of November	. 2000
The rest of the year*	. 600

Sheep :—

June	. 500
July	. 2000
August, September, and October	. 3000
To the 15th of November	. 2787

State of the Weather (highest) in the Year 1806.

Degrees of Frost and Cold, by Reaumur's thermometer :—

20th of January	. 22 degrees
21st of January	. 20 ditto
22d, at Midnight	. 24 ditto

Degrees of Heat, 1806 :—

6th of August, in the Sun, at five in the afternoon	. 31 degrees
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Degrees of Cold, 1807 :—

11th of January	. 21 degrees
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Degrees of Heat, 1807 :—

7th of June, in the middle of the day,	24 degrees.
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* Again mostly fast.

THE best way of travelling in Russia is in a strong commodious Holstein waggon, having it made on purpose by some German coachmaker at St. Petersburg, as their work is sounder than the Russian; the price is about two hundred roubles. The reason this is preferable to any other carriage is that, if any accident happens to it upon the road, there is not a Russian peasant who cannot repair it, and that they cannot do with a coach or berlin. Besides, as it holds a bed and luggage, you may sleep in it upon the road: you will find few of the Russian post-houses which can even furnish you with a room.

STRELNA:

To this place you pay double postage; here is a very fine palace belonging to the Grand Duke Constantine, and a great many handsome country seats belonging to the Russian noblemen and English merchants.

*Post Road and Post Houses upon the Road from
St. Petersburg to Mittau; with the Price of
two Horses at each Post.*

Wersts.Cop.

Petersburgh to Strelna, (double price

from the city.	.	.	.	.	17	216
Strelna to Kiapena	.	.	.	.	25	100

	Wersts.	Cop.
From Kiapera to Kascowa	22	88
Czierkowits	26	102
Apulia, last Russian post	15	60

Passage of the Narowa :—

Jambourg, first Livonian post ; a good inn, with good beds	22	88
Narva, a good inn	22	88
Waiwara	17	68
Falkenhoff or Studley, good inn	11	44
Jewa	20	80
Klen Pungen	24	96
Rana Pungen	14	56
Nennal, good inn	25	100

Here you travel by the side of the lake Pepus.

Torma	23	92
Iggater	23	92
Dorpet, good inn	25	100
Udslen	24	96
Kuikata	20	88
Teilitz	18	62

Passage of the Embach :—

Gulben	21	84
Stakelm, good inn	16	62

	Wersta.	Cop.
Wolmar, double post . . .	18	70
Langelhoff . . .	22	88
Roop, good inn . . .	21	84
Engelshorf . . .	19	74

Passage of the River Ar :—

Helgenfar . . .	15	58
Newenmuehlen . . .	11	33
Riga to Mittau, with a furman's horses, seven German miles.		

JAMBOURG.

Here you arrive at the first Livonian station ; a pretty, clean town ; had formerly a great trade in flannels, a very good inn, where the landlord speaks German, and his daughter French. It is situated upon the river Narowa, twenty-four miles from where that river issues from the lake of Prepus, and eight miles from its mouth, where it empties itself into the Gulph of Finland.

NARVA,

Is a large garrison town, and once well fortified. It carries on a great trade with England, although it has only one English commer-

cial house established there. The streets are narrow, and the houses old. Here is a tolerably good inn, where they likewise speak German, as they mostly do in all the great towns through Livonia and Courland. Narva is the spot celebrated for the victory which Charles the Twelfth obtained over the Russians, in 1700.

FALKENHOFF, OR CHUDLEIGH,

Is a small village ; but near it is a good house, belonging to the late Duchess of Kingston, now inhabited by a Mr. Wilkinson, an Englishman. The situation is beautiful in the extreme, as it stands upon a terrace, commanding a most extensive view of the country, the high road, and a long way up the Gulph of Finland.

RANA PUNGEN.

A small village, but a tolerable inn.

DORPAT.

A very handsome, clean town ; the houses all stuccoed, and the window-frames, most of them, painted green. Here is an University, founded by the present Emperor, where there are professors in almost every science, and about

five hundred students. Here is also a very good inn, kept by a Dutchman, and a magnificent stone bridge built over the river Epeek, by order of the Empress, Catharine the Second, in 1783, which has a Latin inscription :

Siste, impetus hic flumen,
Catharina Secunda Jubet, &c.

HETKENFOR.

Before you arrive at the post-house in this village, if you come from Petersburg, you have to pass the river in the ferry-boat ; and, if it should be at the setting in or going away of the ice, you will find some difficulty in getting your carriage over ; however, for a silver rouble, the peasants will exert their utmost endeavours.

NEWENMUEHLEN.

This is the last stage before you arrive at Riga ; but the inn is good and cleanly in the highest degree : the mistress is an English woman.

RIGA.

The capital of Livonia ; a large and commercial city, stands upon the Dwina, over which there is a bridge which joins the city and su-

burbs, and is composed of planks upon poles, with a drawbridge to let the ships pass up and down, as great numbers lay close to shore. The length of the bridge is one thousand six hundred feet, the breadth forty, and from it you see several little beautiful islands upon the river. The population of Riga is estimated at 27,000 settled inhabitants. The most remarkable places here are the Town Hall, the Exchange, and the Imperial Palace.

Just beyond the Post House there is a little rivulet which separates the two Provinces of Livonia and Courland. The most common method of travelling from Riga to Mittau is to agree with a furman, or waggoner, who lets out horses to go all the seven German miles with the same cattle, and for which the general price is two Albert dollars and a half, as you find it very difficult without waiting a long time to get post horses at Riga; but these furmans horses generally carry you through in three hours and a half.

MITTAU

Is the capital of Courland, and the winter residence of the nobility and gentry of that

Province. Here is likewise the residence of the Governor, Vice Governor, and Council ; and a few miles from this place the Russian Government terminates. Polangen is the boundary of the Russian frontiers. You enter this Prussian town by a bridge over the river Waer; upon your left hand stands the palace, which was the residence of the late Duke of Courland, and Semigalia, and is now that of part of the Royal Family of France. This town is very neat, and has some very good houses, a most excellent market, and a gymnasium, which is an elegant building, with an inscription upon the pediment over the front.

There are some very learned and excellent Professors in this seminary. Here is an hospital, a playhouse, a hall for the assemblies of the nobility, and another for the merchants during the winter. There are both dressed and masquerade balls, and concerts, with suppers at each, twice a week. Here are likewise some beautiful gardens, belonging to a nobleman of the name of Offenburgh, which are open all the summer to the public. At the end of a long walk, bordered with flowering shrubs and ever-

greens, is a handsome temple, upon the front of which is inscribed, in large characters,

Honore Alexandre Primo,
Anno 1802.

And, in the centre of a shady grove, is a marble sepulchral urn, upon which is cut the following inscription :

In memoria pia
Petrus Offenburgh.

There are likewise in the environs of Mittau some very pleasant walks and woods, where the landscape is variegated with enamelled meadows, fertile plains, groves of pines, and purling streams. The population of this town is about 10,000 in number, composed of Courlanders, Livonians, Russians, Prussians, Poles, French, and Jews. There are two Greek churches, a Lutheran church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jew's synagogue.

There is a great fair held here every Midsummer, much frequented, both for trade and pleasure; during that period the playhouse is opened, as it belongs to the manager of the Riga theatre: the decorations and actors come from

thence, and are both very good. The boxes are three florins, chairs two, and the pit is one florin. Here is likewise a most excellent inn, called the Hotel of Saint Petersburg, dinners very good, wines choice, and lodging convenient and clean; the price of dinner and wine one Albert crown; lodgings in the town are two florins. The prices of sledges or other carriages you may agree for. In the neighbourhood are some very handsome castles and country seats, two in particular, the one belonging formerly to the Dukes of Courland, now occupied by the Prince of Wirtemberg; the other, the Castle of Rundale, built by the late Empress Ann, while Duchess of Courland, and now the property of Prince Zuboff; the last is a most magnificent large building: in the lower part of the middle front is an immense and richly ornamented saloon, called the Gilt Hall; this mansion was built under the inspection of an Italian artist. The grounds belonging to it are fertile and well cultivated.

The Province of Courland, under the glorious reign of Catharine the Second, was united to the Russian Empire; till then it had been governed by the Biron Family, as Dukes of

Courland, and held by them as a fief under the Crown of Poland; but when that monarchy was annihilated, and the kingdom divided by the great powers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, Catharine perceiving that in that partition the King of Prussia would obtain two very good commercial ports of Courland, viz. Widna and Liebau, was resolved to prevent him, by taking possession of the whole Province. A Baron Koffman, a Nobleman of Courland, who had been seized at Warsaw for using offensive language against her, being then imprisoned at Riga, she gained him over to her party, for the purpose of influencing the rest of the nobility of Courland in her favour: Catharine at the same time employed this emissary to propose to the reigning Duke, for him and his heirs for ever, a much larger pension, and greater advantages, than he derived from the revenues of Courland, besides giving him leave to sell all the landed and private property which belonged to him as Duke: the Empress also promised to be the purchaser at much more than the ordinary value, and she further promised, that the persons in place should be continued with their usual appointments during their lives. His Highness

perceiving what was going on with his nobles, with whom he was by no means upon good terms, and well knowing the offer to purchase was made by a person who could easily obtain its object by force, thought it most prudent to come to terms, and thus Courland was added as another valuable jewel to the Russian diadem.

At Riga, Russian money does not pass current, and therefore here it is necessary to exchange your Russian paper into the coin of Livonia and Courland; you will find shops for that purpose in every street, and the value is as follows, allowing now and then for the course of exchange:—

	s.	d.
Dutch ducats	10	0
Albert, silver crown	5	0
Florins, 4 of which make a crown	1	3
Marks, copper and silver mixed,		
10 make a florin	0	12- $\frac{1}{2}$

As it is necessary to ask for what you want in the language of the country through which you pass, a VOCABULARY of the most useful and necessary articles is annexed to this JOURNAL.

The Road from St. Petersburg to Moscow.

	Wersts.
Petersburgh to Ishora	33
Tosna	25
Pomerange	22
Techudowo	35
Spaskaja	24
Pedberesga	24
Novogorod	22
Bronzowitch	35
Sazowo	27
Kretza	31
Rachno	16
Jahezhelobizni	22
Simogorgi	23
Jaedrowo	20
Chotillowo	36
Wajachney Woloshok	36
Wuidropusk	33
Torsholk	38
Meelnoje	33
Twer	30
Wroskessensk	25
Sawidowo	31
Kline	26

Petersburgh to Peachki	.	.	.	31.
Tachernaja	.	.	.	22.
Moscow	.	.	.	23
				<hr/>
Petersburgh to Moscow, total	.	.	.	728

ISHORA.

Going this stage, you pass Zarzozello, or the Village of the Czar. This palace has been before described, and you go very near Sophiansted, or the Cathedral, which was built after the model of St. Sophie, at Constantinople. The great road to Moscow is a proof of the power and splendor of the Russian Government, as it runs almost in a strait line from St. Petersburg to Moscow.

NOVOGOROD.

Here is a bridge of more than 800 feet long. The town stretches on both sides of the Volga; it was, heretofore, so flourishing a city, that there is still a proverb, which says, "Who can resist God and the great Novogorod?" The Cathedral of St. Sophie is one of the most ancient churches in Russia; it was begun in the year 1042. Here are some very excellent pic-

tures, and they formerly reckoned 62 churches. There is a tolerable inn here, kept by a German.

TWER.

Here is a bridge of 550 feet long, constructed upon eleven barges. This is a very pretty town, and there are many amusements. Here begins the fishing for stirlets, which are caught in the Volga; here is likewise a convent, called Ostrosch, which is said to contain the ashes of a page whose prince deprived him of his mistress at the moment of their marriage, and afterwards, when too late, repenting of it, and wishing to expiate his crime, he had this convent built. There is an ecclesiastical seminary, under the inspection of the bishop; and in 1779 the Empress Catharine the Second founded an academy for the education of the children of the nobility of the province, which admits 120 students.

MOSCOW.

The population of this city is computed at about 250,000. It is very extensive, but there are large spaces of ground not built upon. The principal things worth seeing are, the Kremlin,

or the fortress; the wooden model of this fortress and palace is remarkable. Here is the palace of the ancient Czars; and two convents, the one a monastery, and the other a nunnery; with the town hall, are all situated in this quarter; in it also are kept the crown, the jewels, and the coronation robes. The Cathedral of the Assumption is also here, in which is performed the coronation of the emperors: here is likewise the burial place of the Russian patriarchs. They shew you, at the entrance of the sanctuary, a black picture of the Virgin Mary, painted, as you are told, by St. Luke. The greatest bell in the world is here; it weighs 432,000lbs. but the belfry being burnt down, the bell now lies partly buried in the ground.

In the ancient palace of the patriarchs are preserved the robes and the staves of those ecclesiastics; one of the latter, which is of amber, is very curious.

The new palace and the gardens are worth seeing.

The Church of the Holy Trinity has a very high belfry, with nine or ten cupolas.

The curiosities of the University have been lately augmented by the cabinet of natural his-

tory belonging to the Princess Sablonouska, and Mr. Dernidoff's collection of medals.

The Foundling Hospital has two manufactories, one for making playing cards, the other for stockings. Here are also the hospital of St. Catharine; the market in the Knitnigorod; the hotels of Princes Galitzin and Gagerin. It is here only that you see those vast palaces filled with domestics; here is likewise the library and printing office of the Synod.

In the neighbourhood are the imperial palaces of Petrowski, Zarizin, and Ismalowa, with the two beautiful gardens of Kuskowa and Astantzia, belonging to Count Scherimetof; the theatre; the hotel for the club of the nobility; the great street of Petrouska. The boxes at the theatre are all subscribed for by the year, but for a seat in the pit you must pay a rouble.

The best inn is Madam Sauvrais's; here the dinner at the ordinary, including wine, costs a rouble and a half; a *valet de place* a rouble per day; a carriage and four horses, including coachman, 130 roubles per month; lodgings from sixty to two hundred roubles per month; sledges and droskies by the werst, &c.

When you are within seven or eight wersts of

Moscow, you begin to discover that city ; that is to say, you will perceive an immense tract of land covered with palaces and great houses, and churches almost innumerable. At four wersts distance, upon the left hand, stands the imperial palace of Petrouski ; and at the entrance into Moscow is a gate, with two colonnades ; and to the left is the guardhouse, where they examine your passport.

Road from Mittau to Berlin.

German Miles		German Miles	
Mittau to Doblin	4	Brought up	29½
Buchoff .	3½	Polangen .	4
Frawenbourg .	4	Here you pass the	
passage of the Wika :		Russian frontiers,	
Schrunden .	4	and your baggage	
Drogden .	4	is visited	
Tadlikin .	3	Nimmerset .	1
passage of an arm		Memel .	3
of the Upissa :		Procula .	3
Ober Bartaw .	3	Heldebreg .	4½
Rutzew .	4	Symilkenmen	3
passage of the Sweita :		Tilsit .	2½
<hr/>		<hr/>	
29½		51½	

German Miles		German Miles	
Brought over 51½		Brought up 114½	
Ostwelhen	4	Wargie	3
Insterborg	4	Grabionne	2
Taplaken	4½	Schneidmuhl	3
Wihlaw	1½	Scholanke	3
Tapian	1½	Filehme	3½
Pogawen	2½	Driessen	3½
Konigsberg	2½	Friedberg	3
Hoppenbruit	3	Landsberg	3½
Braunsberg	2½	Balz	3
Mulhawsen	3½	Kustrin	3½
Preusic Holland	2	Dolgelin	2½
Preusic Mark	4	Muncheberg	2½
Preussenberg	3½	Vogeldor	3½
Marienwerden	2½	Berlin	3
Graudentz	4½		—
Culm	4½		157½
Ostromalske	4½		

Here you pass the

Vistula

Fordon	1
Bromberg	1½
Nakel	4
	—
	114½

Prussian Money.

Ducats equal to 9s.

English

Rixdollar Banco, equal
to 4s 6d.

Rixdollar currency,
equal to 3s.

Four florins make a rix- In Prussia you pay 10
 dollar gros per mile, post.
 Sixteen gross, a florin

MEMEL.

A good town, with remarkably safe harbour ; contains the Garrison Church ; the Two Arsenals ; and the Governor's Hotel ; all worth seeing.

HEIDELBERG.

A handsome large clean town.

TILSIT.

A very large handsome clean town, with a great trade in corn and timber, and now become noted for having been the place where the Emperor of Russia and Bonaparte had an interview, and where they signed the peace which bears the name of the place.

KONIGSBERG.

A very large and populous town. Its curiosities are its Castle, the view from which is beautiful ; the Arsenal ; the Church of St.

Nicholas; the Town Hall; the Junkerkoff, a place of public diversion; the Church of Rosegart; the Hospital for Widows and Orphans; the Cathedral; the Tombs of the Margraves; the College of Alberton; the Church of Habberberg; the Exchange; the Citadel; the Hall of Anatomy; the Post House; the Coffee House, which was formerly the residence of the celebrated philosopher Kant.

Here are a great number of breweries and distilleries; a German playhouse, masked balls, conversationes, and dancing pic nics.

The best inn is the German Hotel.

PREUSECK HOLLAND,

A pretty little town, with handsome streets and churches.

MARIENWERDER,

A well built city; its cathedral contains many antiquities, and its castle is worth seeing.

BERLIN.

The royal palace is in length 430 feet; in breadth 276: the apartments of the second story are of a most magnificent and regal rich-

ness ; and from the balconies, on a clear day, you enjoy the charming view of the avenue of lime trees, as far as the Brandenburg Gate. Here are some very fine pictures by the first masters, and some rare statues.

In the simple apartments of the Great Frederic are four pictures, representing some of this great man's friends ; his belvidere, or the window in which he used to sit. Upon the bowling-green, before the palace, is the statue of Prince Dissaw, one of the creators of the Prussian Infantry : this statue was executed by professor Schadow.

The Palace of Monbigou ; the Royal Stables ; the arsenal, in the great court, where you see the faces of twenty dying persons, in whose features are delineated the different effects of death.

The Opera House, which is capable of holding 5000 spectators ; the Royal Library ; the Academy of Arts and Sciences ; the Theatre of Anatomy ; the Town Hall ; the Bank ; the Hôtel of the Commandant ; the Corps de Cadets Hotel ; the Hotel of Invalids ; the Barracks ; the Palaces of Prince Henry, of Prince Lewis, of Prince Sacken, and of the Counts Schulenberg, Radzivil, and the Mar-

grave of Anspach. The two houses at the extremity of Letze Strasse are built from a plan of Schluter.

The Church of Hedewige is built after a model of the Pantheon, at Rome.

The cathedral and the tombs of the ancient electors and kings.

The new playhouse and the ball room.

The church belonging to the Gen d'Armes, and particularly its towers and brazen statues, represent Religion triumphant, and Virtue victorious.

In the Garrison Church are four pictures, representing the deaths of four great warriors, Schwerin, Kleist, Keith, and Winterfeld. This church is ornamented with a great many standards, colours, and other trophies of Prussian valour.

In the Church of St. Nicholas is shewn the monument of the great Puffendorff.

The Church of St. Dorothy, with the monument of Count Marck, is executed by the famous sculptor Schadow.

William's Square is ornamented with the statues of four of the greatest generals in the seven years war; viz. Schwerin, Seidlitz, Keith,

and Zeithen, which last was done by the hands of Schadow.

The colossal equestrian statue of the great Elector William Frederic, in bronze, the *chef d'œuvre* of Schluter, weighs three thousand quintals.

The Royal Bridge; the superb gate of Brandenburg.

The places of amusement are the Italian Opera, and the National Theatre; at this last the prices of seats are, in the first boxes, sixteen gros; in the second, twelve gros; pit, eight gros; and gallery four gros.

The Casino, and the Free Mason's Lodge.

The best inn is the Ville de Paris, with a very good and reasonable ordinary.

The price of a *Valet de Place* is from twelve to sixteen gros per day. Private lodgings, from four to ten crowns per month. A carriage two crowns per day; and hackney coaches by the course.

POTSDAM.

As this city is only four German miles from Berlin, few travellers pass through the one without going to see the other.

Its curiosities consist of the Royal Palace; the Long Bridge; the Church of the Holy

Ghost ; the Barracks of the Horse Guards ; the Church of St. Nicholas ; the Town Hall, built after the model of that of Amsterdam ; the Obelisk ; the Riding and Exercising House ; the Garrison Church ; and the Tombs of Frederic William, and the Great Frederic ; the Royal Stables ; the Catholic Church and its Pictures ; the Orphan's Hospital ; the House of Band, after the model of Whitehall ; the Gate of Brandenburg ; the Palace of Sans Souci, containing the bed-chamber and the room where the Great Frederic died, with a very fine picture of Gustavus Adolphus. On one side of this palace there are some little stone tombs, in which are buried several dogs that belonged to the Great Frederic, with their names engraved thereon. The monument of the celebrated flute player, Quartz, which Frederic caused to be erected in the burying-ground of the suburbs.

The Guards, parading every morning before the palace, and the review of troops, are well worth the notice of travellers.

Here is an Italian Opera, and now and then some German plays.

The best inn is the sign of the King of Prussia.

*Road from Petersburg through Sweden to
England.*

You may travel all over Russia with a *podo-roschna*, or post licence; but you cannot quit the empire without first advertising your name, your quality, your residence, and your intentions of quitting the country, three times in the gazette of the metropolitan town of the province in which you reside; and after that publication, which must be done at Petersburg, upon a Tuesday, a Friday, and again on Tuesday following: for this, if you do the business yourself, without employing a broker, you only pay a silver rouble.

You must afterwards apply with the newspapers, containing your three advertisements in your hand, to the Police office for a passport; and after they have made inquiries in the College of Commerce, if in consequence of your advertising your intentions of departing, there have been no claim put into that office against you, they grant you a pass signed by the Civil Governor.

The form of a passport here is much the same as others of that nature elsewhere.

The fees are, for stamps at the Police Office for your petition, ninety copecks; stamps at the College of Commerce for your certificate, ditto; and, if you wish to expedite your departure, you must give a five rouble note to the clerks.

After all, as you travel post, you must apply to the Military Governor for a *podoroschna*, and in his office you pay a copeck for each horse you intend to take: you there declare that you are going to travel in the empire, and you must name the road, whether through Sweden or Germany, that you mean to take.

The *podoroschna*, in English, runs thus:

“Passport for Horses for the Journey:

By order of his Majesty

The Emperor,

Autocrat of all the Russias.

From Petersburg to Aberforth, upon the frontiers of Sweden; order to all the Post Offices to give A. B. Gentleman, with his Servant C. D. — horses (number specified) with their drivers, at the price fixed by law.

St. Petersburg,

by

W. S. Military Governor

General of Cavalry
in the service of his

Imperial Majesty,

and Military Governor

of St. Petersburg.

[The seal of office here
annexed]

An extract from the preceding passport is registered at all the Post-houses which you pass.

	Wersts.
Petersburgh to Drarushacico .	18
Balostrofiki . .	15
Lindoola . .	18
Pampoola . .	20
Souvenioia . .	19
Kameira . .	20
Wyburgh . .	22
Tervoyoki . .	20
Wiligoki . .	17
Ourpala . .	23
Poutralaco . .	16
Grenire . .	18
Fredericsham . .	16
Kiemenkorodo . .	23
Potzi . . .	22
Aberforth . .	5

From St. Petersburg 292

At Aberforth, your effects are visited by an officer of the customs, but a present saves a great deal of trouble. Just after quitting this Post-house you arrive upon the Russian frontiers,

and at that Military Post your passport is examined ; and immediately, as you then enter the Swedish dominions, you undergo again the same ceremony by the Swedish Military and Custom-house officers. You now travel by the Swedish mile, each of which is equal to 3 English, costing 12 schellings, except at the great towns, where you pay double for each horse. It is very necessary, in passing through Sweden, to procure a passport from the Swedish Ambassador resident from whence you came.

None of the places from St. Petersburg are worth mentioning, till you get to

WYBOURG.

This is a large handsome town, with a considerable navigation upon its shores ; it is strongly fortified. Here you pass through two barriers, at each of which you are detained some time whilst the officer of the guard examines your passport and podoroschna ; and then, before you leave the town, they are again visited by the Military and Civil Governors, which detains you better than an hour ; and, as you cannot enter the town after dark, the best way is to

contrive to arrive here about dinner time, as here is a tolerable inn kept by an Italian, and an ordinary, wine included, for one silver rouble and a half.

FREDERICSHAM.

A very large handsome town standing upon the Gulph of Finland : here you pass through the same forms as at Wybourg, and you change your Russian money or paper for Swedish bank bills, taking care to make the distinction between banco and currency, as the first is fifty per cent. more in value than the last ; and your road and post expences are paid in the latter. You must likewise get the major part of what money you may want upon the road in small notes of twenty-four schellings, 16 schellings, and 12 schellings ; as they can seldom change you a dollar note at the post houses.

The best person to address for this exchange of money here is a Mr. Bran, an eminent merchant in this town, who will transact the business with the greatest honour.

Here is an excellent inn, kept by a man of the same name as the merchant.

Swedish Posts.

	Miles.		Miles.
Louisa .	1	Brot. up	22½
Pernau .	1½	Swensbi .	2
Fusberbruck	1	Serro .	2
Ilbi .	1½	Sala .	1
Bergo .	1	Hendeli .	1
Westiosci .	1½	Wista .	1½
Sibbo .	1½	Halvata .	1½
Naysbill .	1½	Abo .	1½
Helsingforth	2	Mases Namini	2½
Pembal .	2	Menkily .	1½
Kuis .	1½	Laites .	2½
Bolsta .	2	Hemoisi .	2½
Kokkis .	2	Helsinge .	1½
Narbolste .	1½		—
Bevisti .	2	Miles to the	
	—	islands of the	
	22½	Gulph of Bothnia	43½

From Helsinge, in winter, your carriages and yourself are drawn over the first arm of the Gulph to the first island called Warsala, by men; and in summer both are transported in a boat. In the first mode you must make the best bargain you can to get from island to

island ; but in the latter season there is a fixed price by order of government, printed in the title-page of all the post-books, which at every post-house are presented you to sign ; and, if you have reason to insert any complaint, these books are sent every month to the governor of the province.

At all the post-houses in Sweden, from twelve at noon until six at night, they have more horses than the law requires them to keep, and which they always tell you they can only furnish upon your paying double postage, or waiting until the regular post-horses return ; and if you incautiously sign the book under the title-page of *reserve*, you must take them, even if the others are at home.

Passage of the Islands.

	Swedish Miles.
Helsing to Warsala . . .	1½
Warsala to Brando . . .	2½
Kumlingen . . .	3½
Wargata . . .	1
	<hr/>
	8½

	Swedish Miles.
	Brot. over 8½
Warsala to Skorpas . . .	1½
Harralsby . . .	1½
Enkarby . . .	1½
Morby . . .	1½
Echerv . . .	7
Here the Islands end	
Griselham, by sea . . .	7
Fringe, by land . . .	1½
Swanborga . . .	1
Krackstad . . .	1
Bilanda . . .	1½
Hall . . .	1
Ostby . . .	1½
Enstad . . .	1½
Stockholm . . .	1½

From the S. island to Stockholm 39

Stockholm to Gottenburgh.

	Miles.		Miles.
Barkaby	1½	Brot. up	23½
Tibble	2	Boderna	2½
Graw	1½	Hofwa	2½
Listena	1½	Haselbro	2
Enkopping	1½	Biorsetta	1½
Westeras	1½	Enebacka	1½
Nyguarm	2	Kalangen	2½
Kilbee	2	Melby	1½
Kioping	1½	Spartosa	1½
Arboga	1½	Bereberg	1½
Tallinbro	1½	Solebrun	1½
Glanshaman	1½	Warled	1½
Orebro	1	Warbaka	1½
Mosas	1	Lahal to Gottenburgh	2
Blackstad	2		
		* Stockholm to	
	23½	Gottenburgh	47½

* Passage by the packet thence to England 10*l*, finding your own wine; and one guinea to the steward.

SWEDEN.

LOUISA

Is an open town upon a bay of the Gulph of Finland ; here is the first Swedish garrison ; and your Swedish passport and baggage are here examined. You will perceive a visible change between Russian and Swedish Finland ; in the first, the houses have more the appearance of sepulchres than the habitations of human beings, as they are only one story high, built with large trees piled and mortized one upon another ; being without chimnies, the smoke, as it issues from the gabel end, colours them as black as ink, and very few of them are glazed. But the village houses in Swedish Finland are much more decent, being boarded on the outsides ; besides they all have chimnies and glazed windows, and are most of them painted a dark red colour.

BERGO

Is a tolerably good town, with a decent inn, where you may get supper, a bed, wine, and coffee for breakfast, for three dollars and sixteen schellings.

WELLIÖSEL,

A bad post, restive horses, and drunken drivers.

HELSINGFORTH,

A large town, with a great home and foreign trade. Here is a tolerable inn, where the landlady speaks English.

Close to this town is the fortress of Swaborg.

NARBOLSTI.

Here you pass a navigable river, deep enough for large brigs, where there are a great number of saw mills; but even in the post-houses, which are not in the great towns, as you meet with none but miserable peasants, it is very necessary at Helsingforth to take a stock of provisions and wine: as for coffee, you will find it tolerable every where, at two schellings per dish. To enter one of these post-house kitchens, will excite a sigh to see the misery and filth it contains: it is generally a large room, with several beds and a stove in it; the ceiling is loaded with hundreds of small black cakes, baked in the month of October, and, having a hole in the middle, they are put upon a stick.

and in this manner hung up. These poor wretches have nothing to light them of an evening but a few thin split pieces of fir, stuck in the wall, or carried about in their hands from place to place. The post-houses use no candles, but they keep very small ones for travellers.

In these kitchens you generally find a number of squalid dirty women, spinning, with their hair hanging all dishevelled about their ears; and very frequently they are obliged to quit the bedstead they lie upon, which is a sledge, to accommodate the traveller, by enabling him to proceed on his journey.

ABO

Lies upon the point where the gulphs of Finland and Bothnia unite: it is the capital of Swedish, as Wybourg is that of Russian Finland. The streets are wide, the town well paved, and the houses have a neat appearance. Here is a large and handsome cathedral, in which is the tomb of Catharine, the mistress, and afterwards the wife, of Uric the Fourteenth. Here is also a large and commodious building, erected for a university; it has fifteen professors, and about

three hundred students ; likewise a large library, founded by Queen Christina. This town is the residence of a governor, an admiral, and a bishop : here, likewise, is a garrison. The population is about eleven thousand. At the west end of the town is an old fortress, but now converted into a distillery. Here are also a few covered docks, in which are kept some gun-boats.

There is a convenient inn, at the sign of *La Victoire* ; the accommodations are good, and the landlord an intelligent man. After travelling four stages, you arrive at the first passage to the islands : in summer you are rowed over at a regulated price, but in winter, before the waters are sufficiently frozen to bear the horses and carriage, and too much for the passage of the boats, you are left at the mercy of the inhabitants.

WARSALA

Is the first island where you stop ; and here, in the month of November, you may, from the fluctuating state of the weather, be detained several weeks.

The length of this island is about 6 English miles, and its breadth about 4 ; its population

is about seven hundred souls ; but there is neither church, chapel, nor even a priest upon the place.

The inhabitants are almost amphibious, but very harmless and stupid, except where their interest is concerned; but though they will impose, they will never rob you.

The females of this island have a singular mode of dressing their hair.

The soil, where it is not rocky, is very fertile, and their cattle, though small, compactly made.

The people's principal food is fish, and hard-burnt, coarse, flat cakes.

As a traveller is obliged to carry his own provision, the lodging and bed, such as they are, are only twenty-four schellings per day and night.

BRANDO.

Two miles and a half from Warsala. The young persons of this island, both male and female, are very good-looking. Here is nothing remarkable but its having the parish church for two other islands.

CUMLINGEN,

One of the largest of the islands except Oland :

here is another church, and an intelligent priest, who told the author he had in his parish two other islands, the whole consisting of about seven hundred and forty souls; that the soil was fertile, producing twelve fold; but, notwithstanding its fertility, as they could only cultivate the valleys, it did not produce more corn than the third part of the inhabitants' consumption; and that they got the rest from Abo, in the government and diocese of which, he said, they shear their sheep twice a year, in the months of June and January; but in the winter they are always kept in the house.

OLAND

Is the largest of all the islands, containing four posts; viz. Skorpes, Harralsby, Enkarby, and Fribbenby. Upon this island is the ruins of an old castle, now converted into a granary for government; in it you may see the prison of Eric the Fourteenth, son and successor to Gustavus Vasa: the room where he was confined is low; about twenty feet long, and eleven broad, with one small opening to admit the light.

EKERO.

Is the last of the islands : here is a tolerably good inn, where, if you arrive in the afternoon, you must remain all night. This is the broadest passage of the gulph, and the boatmen will only put to sea in the morning.

STOCKHOLM.

This city is well worth the attention of a traveller. The palace was begun by Charles the Eleventh : it is a large handsome square stone building, one front of it commanding a picturesque view of the river and the opposite shore ; the other face fronts the bridge and the statue of the great Gustavus. From another side is seen a large and elevated granite obelisk, standing upon a handsome though unadorned base, with the following inscription on one side in the Swedish language, and upon the other in the Latin :

Gustavus III

Civium Stockholmensium

Fidem

Flagrante Bello

Probatam

Posteris tradi voluit

Restituta pace

1790

Gustavus IV. Adolphus

Tradidit

1799.

In the Church of St. Nicholas is a fine picture of the Day of Judgment ; and a fine bronze statue of St. George and the Dragon.

In the church of Ritterholm the chancel is hung round with the escutcheons of the deceased nobles ; and, in a little mausoleum by the side of the altar are the tombs, in black marble, of Charles the Twelfth, his sister Ulrica, and her husband, the Prince of Hesse.

The assembly room of the nobility has the following inscription upon the front and sides :

Pallatium

Ordinis.

Equestris

Consilio atque Sapientia claris majorum

Exemplis animis et felicibus armis.

On the two sides :

Dulce & decorum est pro patria mori.

Divino sine numine fastum est nihil.

The Exchange stands near the palace. The Playhouse is long, but narrow, and does not appear to hold so many persons as Astley's. The actors and scenery are tolerable : the boxes are mostly subscribed for ; chairs one dollar, pit twenty-four schellings, gallery twelve schellings.

Among the horses in the royal stables is a most beautiful cream-coloured charger. From the tower of the church of St. Clair you have a most beautiful view of the city, suburbs, and river. The streets are wide, and in right lines ; the houses stuccoed : upon the top of the tower of this church is a telegraph, to give notice of fire, and a person constantly watching, who, when any thing of the kind appears, hangs out a flag, distinguishing the quarter of the town in which the fire has happened. The Bank, the Custom-house, the Town-hall, and the Palace of the Princess Sophia.

In the Opera-house they shew the place where Gustavus the Third was assassinated ; the Orphan Hospital ; the Lying-in Hospital ; the Marine Arsenal ; the two views from Kingsholm Mills.

In the military arsenal here are deposited a great many trophies, viz. the casque of the great Gustavus, and the cloak which Charles the Twelfth wore when he was killed at the battle of Frederickshall ; the bloody clothes of Gustavus the Third which he had on at the battle of Swenkasand, and those he wore at the time of his assassination.

The beautiful square of Norderman contains a bronze statue of Gustavus Adolphus.

The amusements are, the Swedish comedy, the musical society, and masked balls.

The best inn is the French Hotel, kept by Robinot, accommodations good. Dinner and wine one dollar and a half; lodgings one dollar; *valet de place*, or servant, one dollar currency per day. It will be necessary, when you travel through Sweden, to hire a domestic at Stockholm, if going to Russia, to accompany you to the frontiers, who speaks both the Swedish and Finnish languages, as the dialects of Finland and Sweden are totally different.

Coaches and sledges are hired mostly according to the distance they have to go.

WARSERAS

Is a town of great antiquity, and carries on a considerable trade with Stockholm in iron and copper. It is a pretty clean town, has in it the ruins of an ancient palace of the kings of Sweden; the approach to it on each side of the road is planted with trees, which form an avenue. Here is a bishoprick and a cathedral; its tower is esteemed the highest in Sweden. In this

church is the tomb of Eric the Fourteenth, and upon the walls are his arms, viz. three crowns, as King of Sweden, and a lion and wheatsheaf, as Duke of Finland, with the device of the Vasa family.

ARBOGA.

A pretty town, famous for its canal and sluice, with a tolerable inn.

GLANSBALM.

A dirty, nasty, peasant post-house.

OREBRO.

A large town, situated upon the extremity of the lake Heelmer. It has a castle, formerly a royal residence; and here resides the Governor of the Province. It carries on a great trade with Stockholm in iron, vitriol, and red paint.

BODERN.

A neat village and an excellent clean inn.

HOFWA.

A large town and a good inn.

BIORSETTER.

A small village and tolerable inn.

SOLEBRAN.

A miserable peasant post-house.

LE-HALL.

A small town, a good inn, and civil landlord.

GOTTENBURGH.

A large sea-port town, situated upon the river Gotha, carries on a great trade, and has some good streets, particularly one where the houses are all nearly rebuilt, a fire having consumed the old ones. It stands upon a canal, over which there are four bridges. It also contains a large square, in which stands the Exchange and the Post-house. The places most worth seeing are the little gothic castle of Westgotha, and the dungeon of Cronei; the walks of Carlsport, and the beautiful prospect of Otterholen; but the thing the most agreeable to a stranger here, is the hospitality of its inhabitants. Here are

plays three times a week, and private balls and concerts every night; some good inns, and one kept by an Englishman. From hence, wind permitting, two packets sail for England every week.

Vocabulary,

ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN.

to Abhor

Able

Abreast

Abrupt

to Abscond

Abutment

Acorn

Acre

to Act

Actual

Ache

Address

Admire

Adrift

Nenaveedet

Moguchey

Rovnoleemestey

Lomanoy

Uchodeet

Fundament

Jeludock

Desatina

Destwowat

Destwietelno

Bolaz

Postupock

Udowolstwowatsa

Otvoleewshy

Adry	Jushda
to Advance	Podchodeet
to Advise	Sovetovat
to be Afraid	Boéatsa
Affable	Precatnoy
After	Posley
Age	Veck, or Otrad
Agent	Hagent
to Agree	Soglansee, or Soglasutsa
Air	Vozduck
Air hole	Dushnick
Airy	Vozdushnoy
All	Faco
Alone	Odeen
Alarm	Travog
Ale	Peevo Anglistoy
Alike	Rovno
Alive	Jeevi
Also	Takgee
to Alter	Paramaneet
Always	Zavsegda, or Vsegda
Amazing	Udaweetelno
Amiss	Netack
And	E
Answer	Otvét
Any	Necatory

Angling-rod	Uda
Apple	Yeablaco
Apricots	Abreozié
April	Aprel
Apron	Perednick
A piece	Koosok
Arms	Rukee
Artist	Kudoshnik
As	Cack
Ass	Assiole
Assistant	Pomoshnik
Ash tree	Yarsen
Ascent	Vozveesheniyé
Ask	Sproset
Asparagus	Aspargee
At	Ev
Avert	Otvernute
to Avow	Presnatsa
Auction	Auctzione
Author	Avtore
Aukward	Neprovernoy
Autumn	Ousen
August	Avgust
Away	Protsh
Axletree	Ose, or Oss

Barley	Yatshmane
Back	Speena
Basket	Carzinca, or Carobitchca
Baker	Chlebnick
Bason	Tshashka
Barber	Tzarulnik
Bacon	Wichina
Bawd	Swadna
Bakehouse	Chlebnie
Barren women	Neploduchy
Bed	Postalo
Beneath	Vneezu
to Begin	Notshoat
Bedchamber	Spallania comneta
Beef, roast	Guvadina jarcoc
Bedstead	Cravat
Bellows	Mecha
Beetroot	Sweekla
Beans	Babi
Bench	Skamaca
Bear	Medvet
Beer	Piwo
Beaver	Babeore
Belly	Bruka
Beside	Japa, kremeo
Below	Vneezu

Bell	Colocol
Bee	Cheala, or Pcheala
to Bestow	Dat
Berry	Yagoda
Beyond	Za
Before	Preshdee
Behind	Nazad
to Bind	Vezat
Bitch	Succa
Birdcage	Clatka
to Bite	Izkuseet
Black	Chornoy
Blue	Leenoy
Blow	Doot
Blanket	Odiallo
Blossom	Tsvataneea
Bladegrass	Stebel
Blind	Slape
Blood	Crofe
Book	Kneega
Boar	Kaban
Box	Sunduk
Boy	Moltchik
the Body	Tealea
Boiled meat	Varionoy
Boiling	Vareney

Bottle	Buttilca
Boots	Sapogi
Boat	Shlupca
Bow	Duga
Bold	Smelo
Both	Oba
Bottom	Neez
Bolt	Zapor
Bolted	Zaperta
Broad	Sheerookoy
Brother	Brat
Bran	Otrubi
Bridge	Most
Bread	Chleb
Bricks	Kirpeatch
Brandy	Votca
Brewer	Peevovat
Brewing	Vareney pevo
Brush	Shatca
Bricklayer	Camenshick
Breeches	Shtanee
Breast	Grudee
Bridle	Abzda
small Bridle	Clatca
to Break	Slamat
Breakfast	Zaptrack

Brave	Krabree
Bribe	Podkupeet
Brier	Tern
Brimful	Polnochineo
Brisk	Wostro
Brittle	Lomko
Breach	Prolom
Brewhouse	Pevovorno
Brown	Tiomnay
Broom	Metla
Bull	Beek
Buck	Dickacoza
Bullets	Pulee
Butcher	Masnick
Buckles	Praska
Buttons	Pugovitsy
Bug	Meshechick
Burnt	Gorelo
Business	Delo
Bully	Mashenick
Build	Stroit
to Burst	Lopnut
Bustle	Shumeet
Buyer	Pocupatel
But	No

Butter	Masla
By	Cherese
Cake	Proanyek
Candlestick	Podsvashnick
Candle	Switchka
Capon	Cappoon
Cage	Kleatca
Carp	Copp
Carrots	Markoff
Calf	Tilonek
Cask	Botshka
Castle	Kiäpost
Carpenter	Plotnick
Cap	Shapka
Cane	Trost
Canvas	Teek
Cards	Cartee
to Catch	Poinmat
Care	Berejee
Cag	Bochoneck
Caprice	Nepostpianstvo
Caress	Obneemat
Carrier	Noseettel
Cat	Koshka
Call	Poswaet

Call at such a place Zedo

Cabbage	Capusta
Camel	Verblud
Cart	Telega
Celery	Saldria
Cement	Clay
Cellar	Pogreb
Change	Sdatsh
Child	Datea
Church	Tsarkoa
Cheese	Seer
Chimney	Truba
Chair	Stool
Chicken	Tseeplonok
Cherry	Veshni
Chin	Podborodock
Chalk	Meule.
Charity	Meelosardia
Chafe	Pogrevat
Chain	Tzepa
Change	Peremenet
Cheap	Dosheva
to Cheat	Obmanute
Check	Uderjat
Chilly	Cholodnovat
China	Farfor

Circle	Krug
City	Gorod
Cinnamon	Caractea
Cloth	Sookno
Cloth for a table	Skacetrat
Clay	Gleona
Clock	Chasce
Clouds	Oblaka
Clean	Cheesto
Cloak	Plaschtsch
Clothes	Platea
Cloves	Gwasdecke
Closet	Tshulan
Coals	Uggillia
Come early	Freedee rano
Cock	Patuck
Colt	Jeribonick
Collar	Nagradrick
Corn	Chleb
Cow	Carova
Cork	Propka
Colour	Tzwet
Coat	Coftan
Compass	Kompass
Coffee	Cofy
Cold	Cholodno

to Cover	Creet
Cough	Cashlia
to Court	Swatat
Cook	Padvre
to Comply	Soglasetsa
Compress	Prejat
Cotton	Bumaga clapshena
Cookmaid	Kookarka
to Come	Preetee
Comb	Greeben
Crutch	Costeel
Cream	Sleevekie
Crab	Rock
Cruelty	Sweeraspost
to Cut	Razat
Curtain	Zanavest
Cucumber	Agurizee
Currant	Smarodina
Currycomb	Skrebniza
Cushion	Podusehka
Day	Deon
to Dance	Plesat
Debt, or Demand	Trebowanie
Dew	Rossar
Death	Smert

to Deny	Otrecatsa
December	Decabrea
Deaf	Glnka
Dear	Dorogo
Despair	Otchajunia
to Detest	Nenaveedet
Dial	Soncessëchajv
to Divide	Rozdelect
Dinner	Obead
Dirt	Graz
Dish	Bluedo
Dishclout	Trepetsa
Ditch	Canava
Dish cover	Krishka
to Do	S'dealiu
Dollar	Taler
Done	S'dealano
Dog	Saback
Door	Dwere
Down stairs	Nanezes
Double	Dvoenoy
to Draw or pull	Tanut
to Drink	Peet
Drunkard	Pianetza
Dress	Odeshdar
Dress my hair	Precheshee volosy

Drive on	Ganee
Dry	Sucho
Dung	Navoz
Dunghill	Navazmoiukutch
Dust	Peule
Dumb	Nem
Duck	Outka
Dwarf	Carla
Easter	Paska
East	Vostocka
Eagle	Aroll
Earth	Zemlia
Eel	Ugree
Egg	Katso
Elephant	Slon
to Enjoy	Naslashyatza
End	Canetz
Entirely	Safsam
Error	Oshebca
Eye	Glass
Far	Dolyoca
Father	Otetz
Father	Batushka
Faith	Vera

Fat	Jeern
Face	Litzo
to Fear	Bueetza
February	Federal
Feet	Noggee
Fish	Reba
Fishing	Loveet reeba
Fisherman	Reebolove, Reebak
Fire	Ogoin
Fig tree	Figovoy derevo
Field	Poley
First	Parvoy
to Find	Iscat, or Naectee
Fir	Yel
Fingers	Poltzee
Flint	Cramen
Flour	Muka
Floor	Poll
Flowers	Sweatatchea
Fold the cloths	Slage scatrit
For	Dlea
Fomentation	Pomocheat
Fowls	Peeteetsee
Fork	Vileke
Foe	Vrag
I have found	Nasheol

Folly	Glupost
Foot	Nogo
Frying pan	Scaweroda
Fruit	Frukt
Frost	Moross
Friendship	Drushba
Frighten	Spugite
it Freezes	Morozett
Funnel	Voronca

Gape	Pwzinut
Garters	Podwasca
Garden	Sad
Gardener	Sudovnick
Garlick	Tshesnock
Gate	Vorotta
to Get	Dostat
Get up	Stavat
Ginger	Inbeer
to Give	Dyet
Girl	Devka
Giant	Valluan
Girts	Obvasky
Glass (looking)	Zearcallo
Gloves	Perchatkie
Glue	Kley

Goose	Gooss
Gooseberry	Creeshovnick
Go	Padec
to Go	Ittie
Gown	Shlafrock
Gout	Padogra
Great	Bulshey
a Great Coat	Sertuck
Grease	Sallo
Grapes	Venograd
Grass	Trava
Ground plan	Fundamenta
a Grog Shop	Kabak
Gravy	Souse
Greens	Zelany
Gravel	Pasok
Grove	Roshtsha
Groan	Ochat
Grate	Rashotca
Gum	Girz
Gun	Rusha
Gunpowder	Porock
Had	Imeasl
Haddoc	Sudak
Hall	Zalla

Hawk	Yeastreep
Hazelnut	Arak
Hay	Sena
Hatchet	Topor
Hammer	Malotock
Hat	Shlapa
Hair	Volosy
Halter	Nedausdock
Handkerchief	Platock
Handsome	Preegosh
Harness	Powad
Harrow	Borona
Harvest	Shatwa
Hanger	Cortick
Hate	Nenaveedit
Hatred	Nanavist
Hail	Grad
Has	Imeiet
He	On
Here	Sdis, or Toot
Her's	Yeayo
Hear	Sluchtee
to Hear	Slushat
Head	Golova
Hen	Kuriets
Hedgehog	Eoshe

Health	Sdravia
Heart	Sertszey
Heard	Sleeshal
Hill	Cholm
Him	Yeamow
Himself	Onsam
Hire	Naniat
His	Yeavo
Hither	Suda
High	Visoco
Hide	Serest
House	Dome
a Privy, a little House,	Noosnick
Hook	Crookchock
Horse	Loshed
Horseshoe	Podkawa
Hog	Sweenia
Hops	Xmela
How	Tesel
How much?	Mnogoli?
a Hot wall	Gorachanuste
Horn	Rog
Honour	Chaist
Home	Doma
Hope	Nadashda
Hope	Tshayania

to Hold	Darshat
Honey	Mead
How	Cack
Hour	Chass
Hunting	Ochota
Hurdle	Crepcu
I	Yea
I can	Yea mogu
I cannot	Yea nemogu
Ice	Liod
Idleness	Praznstwo
If	Yeshely
I have given to you	Yea-tibe-dal
In	Vo
Inclosure	Zagorodea
Ink	Cherneela
Inkhorn	Chernilnitza
Iron	Gelezo
Is	Yest
I see	Veeshoo
It	Ono
Ivory	Slonovoy Kost
I will	Yea Kotshoo
I will not	Yea ne Kotshoo
I wish	Yea Shelalu

January	Heanuer
to Join	Preecladivat
Joint	Sóstava
Journey	Pochod
July	Uyoul
June	Uyoun
Juniper	Moshevelnick
Just	Spravedleve
Key	Klewtsch
Kitchen	Cooknee
to Kick	Udareet Nogoe
Kill	Ubeet
to Kiss	Tsalovat
King	Korole
Kindness	Meelostivy
Knees	Kolance
Knife	Noshiek
Knock	Udarit
Know	Znat
Law	Zakow
Lazy	Lencev
Lake	Ozeero
Lamb	Barashka
Lay down	Lashat

Laugh	Smeyatsa
Lace	Tisomca
Landlord	Chozieen
Lanthorn	Fonar
a Lather of soap	Peana
Ladder	Lesnitza
Let	Puskaee
Let me see	Pokashee
To let alone	Neatrun
Less	Meunshe
Leaf	Least
Leeks	Tsheasnok
Lemons	Lemonü
a Letter	Pismo
Lettuce	Latteece
Lead	Sweenets
Legs	Nogee
Leather	Koja
Lent	Post
Lean	Suchoy
Left hand	Nalaver
to Learn	Utshetsa
Lines	Bj-älje
Lining	Poclatca
Liar	Ulgoon
Life	Sheeznee

Lightning	Molnia
Line	Leenec
Little	Malo
Like	Toshoe
Limbs	Tshlancee
Lips	Guebü
Lion	Leafe
Lobster	Morskayrocka
Lock	Zamock
Löse	Proigrat
Long	Glenae
Look	Smatree
Looking-glass	Serkalo
Lust	Pockot
Luxury	Slastolubia
Lying	Elgonia

Make	Daelat
March	Marte
May	My
Market	Ploschtschad
Market place	Ranock
Magpie	Saroka
Mare	Cabeale
Malt	Lolad
Map	Carta

Marble	Marmor
Mahogany	Crosnodrove
Mat	Rogosha
Madam	Sudarina
Marsh	Balota
Malice	Zloserdia
Mad	Beashnoa
Maid	Devka
Mace	Moschatnoytzwet
Man	Chelovick
Me	Meena
Meat	Myasso
Melons	Deenea
Meadow	Luga
Mend	Patchenet
Mine	Moea
Might	Mogh
Milk	Malaco
Mill	Melnstza
Miller	Melnick
Millet	Colotushea
Mist	Tuman
Midnight	Polnotch
the Mind	Mnenia
Mistake	Oshibca
Mistress	Mastereetsa

Million	Million
Middle	Saratceena
Minute	Minuta
Mole	Peatnomozol
Moon	Luna
to Move slowly	Ete no tekonko
Mouse	Meesh
Move	Dveegatsa
Mother	Matushka
Mouth	Rote
More	Bulshü
Month	Masette
Money	Dengi
Moment	Mige
Mountain	Gora
Muff	Mufta
Mug	Kruschka
Mule	Lashac
Musket	Ruschie
Much	Manoga
Mutton	Barancyna
Mustard	Gortshitsa
Mulberry	Sheleovitza
Musty	Podgneelo
My	Moia

Narrow	Uzeuck
Near	Bleesko
Need	Nooshda
Nest	Gnezdo
Net	Sate
Neckcloth	Galstuke
Needle	Egolka
Neither	Ne odin ne driegoe
Net	Ceta
Never	Neecoghda
New	Novo
News	Iswestiey
the Next	Podley
Nightingale	Salavaye
Night	Notche
Nigh	Bleesco
Nice	Lacom
Nightcap	Colpack
No	Neat
Now	Tuperü
Nose	Noss
North	Suver
Noon	Polden
to Nod	Zasnut
Noisome	Shumleeve

Nutmeg	Mushchatorecha
Nutmeg-grater	Tolca
Oak	Duba
Oats	Oves
Oatmeal	Ofsanetrupe
Obtain	Dostat
to Object	Suproteevitza
Obelisk	Oblisk
October	Octobre
Odd	Natsheot
Of	Ot
Office	Cantora
Oil	Masloderevannoiey
Sweet oil	Barawansca Massla
Old	Starroy
Omit	Propuscat
On	Na
One	Adna
Onions	Lukee
Open	Otwerre
Or	Ily
Orchard	Yablonnoysad
Other	Drugoyea
Oval	Ovalnoy
Over	Cherez

Over-short
Over-long
Oven
Our
Ours
Owl
Oysters

Ochencorotco
Ochendolag
Peach
Nash
Nasha
Sava
Osetertzi

Paper
Path
Past
Parlor
Palace
Partridge
Parrot
Parsley
Parsnip
Paradise
Pastrycook
to Pay
People
Peacock
Pease
Pen, a
Pears
Peaches

Baumaga
Tropenees
Proshloy
Gosteenea
Dvoretz
Curapatca
Papugey
Petruskaa
Purstarnae
Rây
Perojnick
Plateet
Loodee
Pavlinn
Gorok
Pero
Grüesha
Pearsie

Petticoat	Yiupca
Peace	Meer
Perjury	Procliarenica
Pencil	Carrandash
Penknife	Perötschinnoy noschie
Pepper	Peretz
Pheasant	Phazan
Fillow	Padushky
Picture	Cartena
Pike	Schucha
Pig	Parosonik
Pistols	Pistolety
Pie	Peeroga
Piece, a	Kosok
Pitt	Yestchiek
Pigeon	Golub
Pin (a)	Bulavea
Pinchers	Kisskee
Pity	Shalast
Plate	Taralca
Plant	Rossada
to Please	Pouravitsa
Plums	Eshune
Plan	Plàn
Pleasant	Preatno
Play	Egra

to Play	Egræet
Plain	Dolina
Plough	Saca
Post	Potshta
Port, or harbour	Gayan
Pork	Vitshinna
Pond	Prud
Potatoes	Cartofellee
Poker	Cucherga
Pointer	Molan
Post, a standing	Stobb
Pot, a	Gorshook
Pride	Gordost
Print	Pechatat
Promise	Obshat
Purple	Scenoy
Pully	Blocke
Pull down	Lomat
to Put	Pologeet
Putty	Zamaza
Pump	Nesone
Pudding	Casha
Quail	Perrepilka
Quarry	Camenolam

Quarrel	Draca, or Sore
Quart	Krushca
Quash	Pomeereet or Usmereet
Quay	Prestan
Question	Vopros
Query	Vopross
Quickset	Ternovnick
Quicksilver	Rtutee
Quicksand	Pleevutsheepisook
Quiet	Smeerno, or Teecho
Quilt	Odecalo
Quota	Summa
Radish	Redca
Raspberry	Malina
Rabbit	Crolik
Rat	Creasa
Rake	Grablee
Rafters	Brusy
Rail of wood	Popeneshnick
Rascal	Plute
Rainbow	Raduga
Razor	Breetwa
Rage	Gnev
to Range	Obchodeet
to Ransack	Obeeskivat

Rapid	Buistro
Rare	Redco
Rash	Nevozderjno
Rashly	Nevozderjaniey
Rashness	Nevozdershnost
Rate	Tzena
Rattle	Tneshshotca
Rave	Nepreloy
a Receipt	Rospiska
Red	Crasno
Real	Tôtshno
Reason	Razume
Report	Report
Record	Peesaniey
to Relate	Rozskazat
Release	Otpustect, or Uvolit
Relent	Pocayatsa
Relief	Podmogh
Rely	Nadeyatsa
Remind	Napomnit
Remote	Dalioca
Remove	Otnimat
Repair	Potshineet.
River	Racea
River Fish	Reachorya Reeba
Ride	Yeachat

Ring	Cóltza, or Persten
Rich	Bogat
Rise	Vstat
Right hand	Naprava
Robber	Vir
Rope	Canat
Road	Darogga
Roast meat	Sharkoy
Room	Gornets, or Komnata
Rook	Grach
Rose	Roson
Roots	Corenwencas
Round	Krugom
Rolling pin	Sculca
to Run	Beagat
Ruff	Naglodkoy
Ruin	Razorania
Ruler	Leenaka
Rum	Hom
Ruffles	Manjettys
Rye	Rash
Saw	Pealea
Sake	Leapaina tu
Saturday	Subata
Sausage	Kolbasa

Saucepan	Costrullea
Salmon	Sam
Sage	Shalfeay
Salt	Solle
Salt beef	Solena
Salad	Sallat
Sauce	Losse
Sand	Pesook
Sack	Meshoak
Saddle	Sadlo
Saffron	Shafran
Saltpetre	Seleetra
Saucers	Bluditichco
Screw-nails	Vinty
Scissars	Noschnizi
Scythe	Cozae, or Corsee
Sea	Mora
Seafish	Morskoa Reebe
September	Sentaber
Seal	Machtab
Seal	Pechat
Sealing-wax	Surgutsch
See	Veedet
Sentrybox	Budca
to Sell	Prodat
Seed	Simina

Secure	Vereplen
Seek	Iscat
Senses	Tshewstwo
She	Ana
Shop	Lafkà
Sheep	Baran
Sheet of paper	List
Shoemaker	Bushmashniek
to Shoe the horse	Podkawat loshad
Shot	Droobee
Shirt	Rvobashca
Shift	Rvobashca
Shoulders	Pletcha
Ship	Carab
Sharper	Plute
Shrubs	Cysty
Shuffle	Smshall
Shouting	Strelnia
Short	Corotcay
Shelves	Polky
Shoes	Bushmakee
Sheet	Preestiana
Sheaf	Snoppa
Shine	Seyaiet
Shutter	Staven
Side	Boka

Sister	Sestrenitsa
Single	Odeznacy
Silk	Sholk
Sick	Belota
Sickness	Bolet
Sight	Veel
Sir	Suder
Sickly	Bolesloevoy
Sincere	Eskreemy
Sing	Pet
Sign	Znack
Skilful	Ragumen Iskusny
Sky	Nebo
Slumber	Son
to Slumber	Dramaet
to Sleep	Spait, or Dremliow
Sloping	Cosneey
Sloth	Lanost
Slippers	Tuffy
Sledge	Senca
Small	Malla
Smith	Cusnetz
Smooth	Gladcoy
Small-pox	Vospa
Snakeroot	Isonia
Snow	Sneg

Snuffers	Shipsee
Snuff-box	Tobarkirka
Snipe	Culica
It Snows	Snake Idiote
Soldier	Soldat
Soup	Supe
Sow, a young pig	Parasonok
Sow	Swinia
Song	Passna
Sound	Zwon
South	Uge
Soul	Dusha
Soon	Scoro
Soap	Muila
Spoon	Lashka
Sparrow	Varabay
Spinage	Spinatt
Spring	Vassna
Spring, of a watch	Klutch
Spokes	Speetzee
Spike	Piatno
Speak	Goverect
Springs	Prusheena
Spade	Lapatca
Spirits	Vodka
Spit	Vertello

Spot	Plevat
Spoiled	Sportcheno
Spurs	Schpori
Square	Cheverugolnick
Stable	Konashnia
Street	Ulicz
Stool	Scamicha
Stir	Sheveletza
Stand	Stoyat
Storm	Buria
Stink	Vonalet
Staircase	Lemitza
up Stairs	Navarku
down Stairs	Nanzeesu
Stirrups	Stremena
Stockings	Chulkee
Stays	Shnurovania, or Careets
Strawberry	Clubniica
Stone	Camen
Stone-cutter	Camenotsietz
Steel	Ogneeva
Stars	Zvezdy
Straw	Soloma
Stay	Pastoy
Stop	Stoy
Stop, stand still	Stoy

Sunday
 Sun
 Summer
 Sun-rising
 Sun-setting
 Sugar
 Supper
 Sweat
 Sword
 Sweet
 Swallow
 Sweep
 Swim
 Swan

Take
 Take up
 Taste
 Talk
 Tail
 Table
 Tares
 Tavern
 Taylor
 Tea
 Temple

Voscrissania
 Sontzo
 Letto
 Veedetesonotsa
 Codetesonots
 Sachar
 Ushina
 Pot
 Spulga Shpagà
 Slatka
 Pitteuchea
 Mestee
 Plavat
 Labit

Vaseme
 Podneat
 Prova
 Govoreet
 Quast
 Stol
 Mushaygorock
 Traktir
 Portnoy
 Chaiy
 Kràm

Tempest	Buria
Teeth	Zuby
Thou	Tee
They	Onii
Them	Eme
Their	Egh
Theirs	Onigh
Thither	Tudy
Then	Taghda
There	Tam
That	Ato
This	Ata
Themselves	Samii
They	Once
Thine	Tvay
Thursday	Chetverick
Thrush	Droesd
Thyme	Timina
Thighs	Lashky
Thread	Neetca
Thief	Vor
Thaw	Ottepil
Thunder	Grom
Thimble	Naperstocke
Thrice	Treeta
Thousand	Tisicha

Timber	Less
Time	Cherbrtt
Tinder	Trudel
Tiger	Teegar
Tired	Ustall
To	Ko
Tobacco	Tobak
Town	Crapost
Top	Verok
Tongs	Shiptree
Tongue	Yeazeck
Toast	Jerneekleab
To-morrow	Zafta
To-day	Zawoodra
a Towel	Salfetka
Treacle	Patoca
Trace	Podsledovat
Trade	Remeslo
mouse Trap	Muisheekooca
Tree	Detvo
Truth	Vernost
True	Verno
a Trunk	Sunduk
Trust	Veret
Tread	Stoopat
Tuesday	Afteronneck

Turkey	Indiacca
Turnips	Repa
Turf	Dorn
Tub	Catca
Tube	Truba
Tulip	Tulipan
Twist	Sucheet
Vacant	Pustoy
Vetches	Mushaygorock
Verge	Ochen
Vex	Gneveet
Vent	Produshnuk
to Vend	Prodat
Veal	Telatina
Venison	Allinnena
Velvet	Atlass
View	Veed
Vice	Poroe
Vine	Vinograd
Vinegar	Uksus
Virtue	Dobrodetel
Victuals	Pescha
Village	Derevnia
Uncle	Diada
Underneath	Venezu Naispad

Unjust	Naspravedlevo
Unsafe	Nenadeshnoy
Upright	Pramo
Uphill	Verchgoree
Upon	Na
Up roar	Shum, or Kreek
Urge	Preenudite
Us	Nàm
Used	Preevick
Usage	Upotrablohg
Uxorious	Pocornoy
Wall	Steana
Wake	Prosnootsa
Walnut	Greaskaarko
Watch	Carmonchasse
Watchchain	Sapotshka
Watchman	Carollshicke
Waistcoat	Camzole
to Walk	Chodeet
Walk in the garden	Doroshka
Warm	Tiploo
Water	Wooda
Waiting	Ejeedie
to Wash	Meite
Washerwoman	Pratschka

Wafer	Oblatsuckoy
Wax	Voske
Wages	Jalovania
War	Voina
Was	Buil
We	Me
Well	Carrosho
Wednesday	Serada
Week	Nadeel
Wedding	Swadba
West	Zapad
Wet	Mocra
the Well	Kolodyeats
Who	Kto
What	Tshto
Where	Gdee
Whence	Otkuda
Whither	Kuda
When	Cagda
Which	Catory
Why	Dlatshavo
Whale	Kitt
Wheel	Coleso
Whip	Pletca
Whore	Bladca
to Whistle	Swistect

Wheelbarrow	Teleshca
What do I owe you?	Stoe yéa vam Dolshan
Will	Volya
With	Ese
to Wish	Shalat
Winter	Zeema
Wing	Krillo
Wind	Vaitur
Will	Volia
Wit	Vostrota
to Win	Viegrat
Wine	Vino
Window	Ocoshca
Wife	Gena
Wire	Provlock
Woman	Jeanshana
Wood	Droff
Worm	Charvack
Wormwood	Poleana
Woodcock	Jezebess
Worsted	Garus
Wool	Sherst
to Work	Rabotat
Wrap	Obvertet
Wright	Peseat

Yard	Nadwar
Yes	Daa
Yea more	Yesshae
Yeast	Droszshy
Yesterday	V'tsherass
Yet	Yesha
Yellow	Sholto
Year	Gode
You	Vee
Your	Vash
Your's	Vasha
Younger	Mladshee
Young	Malladay
Zealous	Boshleevoy

Ordinal Numbers.

1. Adeen
2. Dwa
3. Three
4. Tsheateeree
5. Peat
6. Sheast
7. Sem

8. Vósem
9. Davit
10. Deset
11. Adeennatset
12. Dwanatset
13. Threenatset
14. Tshetereanatsset
15. Peatnatset
16. Sheasnatset
17. Semnatset
18. Vosemnatset
19. Davetnatset
20. Dwaatset
21. Dwaatset Adeen
22. Dwaatset Dwa
23. Dwaatset Three
24. Dwaatset Sheterea
25. Dwaatset Peat, &c.
30. Threeset
31. Treaset Adeen
32. Treaset Dwa, &c.
40. Sorok
41. Sorok Adeen
42. Sorok Dwa, &c.
50. Peat Deset
51. Peat Deset Adeen

- 52. Peat Deset Dwa, &c.
- 60. Sheast Deset
- 61. Sheast Deset Adeen
- 62. Sheast Deset Dwa, &c.
- 70. Sem Deset
- 71. Sem Deset Adeen
- 72. Sem Deset Dwa, &c.
- 80. Vosem Deset
- 81. Vosem Deset Adeen
- 82. Vosem Deset Dwa, &c.
- 90. Davidnossta
- 91. Davidnossta Adeen
- 92. Davidnossta Dwa, &c.
- 100. Sto
- 101. Sto Adeen
- 102. Sto Dwa, &c.

Money.

A Denusca equal to a Farthing	
2 Denuscas	a Copick
10 Copicks	a Grievener
50 Copicks	a Poltin
100 Copicks	a Rouble

Days of the Week.

Sunday, Voskrasany
 Monday, Ponadalnick
 Tuesday, Offtornick
 Wednesday, Saareda
 Thursday, Shetvarick
 Friday, Pratnitza
 Saturday, Sobota
 Holiday, Preasnick.

Weights.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Shetvert
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Pol Funt
 1 lb. Funt
 40 lb. a Pood.

FINIS.

